

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 511.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1855.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 4d.  
STAMPED ... 5d.

PATRON—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**

LECTURE at 3.30 and 8.30, by J. H. PEPPE, Esq., on the LARGEST BAR of the METAL ALUMINIUM yet produced from CLAY, being a PRESENT from HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY the EMPEROR of FRANCE. This UNIQUE and rare SPECIMEN is on VIEW daily, and in the Evenings.

THAMES WATER, in the MICROSCOPE, daily, at Four and Nine o'clock.

RUSSIAN INFERNAL MACHINES at 3.45 and 8.45.

LECTURE by Dr. BROWN, F.R.S., &c., on the ADULTERATIONS of FOOD. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at One o'clock.

LECTURE on the PASSAGE of SOUND through Conductors, ILLUSTRATED by the ORPHEUS GLEE UNION. Monday at Three, and Wednesday and Friday at Three and Eight.

ARCTIC COLLECTION—DISSOLVING VIEWS and DIORAMA of SAM SLICK, &c.

RE-ENGAGEMENT of GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq. MUSICAL LECTURE on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at a Quarter before Eight.

**WANTED**, a respectable man as BOOK CANVASSER. A Scotchman preferred. Apply, by letter, W. H. W., 84, Fleet-street.

**WANTED**, by G. H. Barnard, of Newport, Essex, a respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the GENERAL DRAPEY and GROCERY. A Premium required.

**WANTED**, in the GROCERY, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT, who writes a good hand, and can have unexceptionable references. Address, S. Barting, Farnham, Surrey.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY**, an active, intelligent YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the TEA and GROCERY BUSINESS. Apply to S. Leake, Market-square, Northampton.

**WANTED**, an experienced FEMALE ASSISTANT to take the MANAGEMENT of the MANTLE DEPARTMENT and SHOW ROOM. Also, a YOUNG MAN for the HABERDASHERY and HOSIERY COUNTER. None but members of a Christian Church need apply. Address, I. Kerkham, Draper, Lynn, Norfolk.

**WANTED**, a YOUTH with some knowledge of the DRAPEY, of Conscientious Principles. Preference given to one from the country and a Dissenter. Address, W. Thurlow, 9, Crawley-street, Oakley-square, St. Pancras, London.

**A YOUNG LADY**, accustomed to Business, wishes an engagement in some light department, or as companion to a lady. No objection to travel. Address, A. B. V., the Misses Blunt, Uxbridge.

**TO CHEESEMONGERS and POULTERERS**.—WANTED, respectable YOUNG MAN of good character. Apply, C. H. I., High-street, Notting-hill.

**TO IRONMONGERS**.—WANTED, to CONDUCT a BRANCH BUSINESS, a respectable Married Man. Apply, by letter only, to Herring and Son, Chertsey.

**TO RELIGIOUS and PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES, PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.**—A Gentleman, who for ten years has held the office of ASSISTANT SECRETARY, and has had charge of a Society's finances, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Undeniable references. Address, Mr. Bolton, 27, New Broad-street, City.

**TO CHURCHES WITHOUT PASTORS**, &c.—An Independent Minister, of liberal Evangelical views, who resigned his last charge through affliction in his family, is OPEN to another ENGAGEMENT as PASTOR, or SECRETARY to a Religious or Philanthropic Society. He is experienced, and not entirely dependent on his own exertions. Address, Chuza, "Nonconformist" Office, 69, Fleet-street.

**TO WIDOW or SINGLE LADIES**.—A Married Gentleman, without family, is desirous of LETTING a handsome DRAWING-ROOM FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, with use of Kitchens, &c. The House is situated in the best part of Camden-town, adjoining Camden-road Villas. Rent not so much an object as a good and permanent tenant. Address to "B. K.," care of Mr. Jeffery, Stationer, George-yard, Lombard-street, City.

**CHAPEL to LET**.—TO BE LET, on reasonable terms, either Annually, Monthly, or occasionally, Sunday Mornings excepted, for Worship, Lectures, or Public Meetings, a VERY COMMODIOUS CHAPEL, capable of containing from 800 to 1,000 persons, situate in SOUTH-PLACE, FINSBURY. Applications, by post, to be addressed to the Secretary, at the Chapel, 12, South-place, Finsbury.

**TEETH**.—MR. EDWARD MILES, SURGEON-DENTIST, 14, BEDFORD-SQUARE, practices a greatly-improved method of forming ARTIFICIAL TEETH, by means of which most important advantages are secured without the extraction of stumps, or any other painful operation. Decayed, Tender, and Irregular Teeth treated in the most scientific manner. At home daily from Ten till Four. 14, Bedford-square

**SCHOLASTIC**.—WANTED, by a young, married Man, a SITUATION as BRITISH SCHOOL-MASTER, trained, and of three years' experience as such. Testimonials from present committee, and satisfactory reference. Address, X. Z., care of Mr. Henry Balls, Grocer, East Dereham, Norfolk.

**A YOUNG LADY**, a member of a Dissenting Church, is desirous of meeting with a SITUATION in a Family or School. She is competent to instruct in the various branches of a plain English Education, with the rudiments of French and Music. Would not object to take a junior class in a boy's school, and to make herself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home with opportunity for self-improvement in Music and the Languages. The most satisfactory references can be given. Address to H. S., Post-office, Boston, Lincolnshire.

**MILTON CLUB.** The CLUB will be READY for the RECEPTION of MEMBERS in a FEW WEEKS. Due notice of the Opening will be given. Applications to be addressed to the Secretary, J. Bennett, Esq., 14, Ludgate-hill.

**MILTON CLUB.** The COMMITTEE is about to proceed with the ERECTION of the HALL as soon as practicable. Applications for Debentures of 50l each, bearing interest at 4l per Cent., and convertible into Rent Charges on the Property, and giving a vote for the County of Middlesex, to be addressed to the Secretary, John Bennett, Esq., 14, Ludgate-hill.

**THE AUTUMNAL MEETINGS** of the CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES will be held in LONDON in OCTOBER NEXT, from MONDAY, 22nd, to FRIDAY, 26th, inclusive.

Ministers and Delegates from the Country who intend to be present, and desire accommodation, are requested to signify the same, on or before the LAST DAY of SEPTEMBER, to the Rev. H. Ashton, Congregational Library, 4, Blomfield-street, Finsbury.

**YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION in AID** of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. A MISSIONARY CONVERSATION will be held at the MISSION HOUSE, 33, MOORGATE-STREET, on THURSDAY EVENING, August 16, 1855 (Anniversary of the Formation of the Association).

C. J. FOSTER, Esq., LL.D., will preside. The proceedings will commence at Half-past Six o'clock. Tea, Coffee, &c., will be served at a quarter before Eight o'clock.

The Revs. John Law (from Trinidad), Samuel Oughton (from Jamaica), and Alfred Saker (from Africa), have accepted invitations; and it is expected that the Rev. J. Allen (from Cayton) will have arrived and be present also.

A great variety of interesting objects contributed from Museums and Private Collections will be arranged in the rooms, of which explanations will be given at intervals during the Evening. Ladies are invited.

Tickets, 1s. each (to defray expenses), may be had of Messrs. Houlston and Stoneman, and B. L. Green, Paternoster-row; Mr. E. W. Clarke, 12, Southampton-row; and at the Mission House.

JOHN TEMPLETON, Secretary.

**OPEN-AIR PREACHERS, TRACTS, and TRACT DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE MASSES.**

**THE WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY.** OFFICES—62, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the Earl of SHAFTESBURY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart. Rev. Dr. Raffles. Rev. Dr. Alexander. Edward Ball, Esq., M.P. Rev. G. Gillman. Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P. Rev. Dr. Harris. T. Farmer, Esq. Rev. N. Haycroft, A.M. James Kershaw, Esq., M.P. Rev. Jas. Parsons. A. Pellett, Esq., M.P.

James Pilkington, Esq., M.P.

TREASURER—WILLIAM GARLICK, Esq. SECRETARY—Mr. ROWLAND ELLIOTT.

BANKERS—Messrs. BOSANQUET and Co., 72, LOMBARD-STREET.

The COMMITTEE of this SOCIETY have, for a considerable period, urged upon Ministers of all Evangelical Denominations, the advantages which would accrue from open-air services in their several localities, at the same time offering to supply them with tracts for distribution at the close of their addresses. They have also commenced the appointment of agents, who shall, on week-day evenings, and on Sabbath-days, deliver open-air addresses in the cities, towns, and villages throughout the land, at all such Services freely distributing the Society's tracts. These efforts are independent of the Society's ordinary distribution of tracts by its members and Tract Associations; but the success already attending them encourages the Committee to hope that they may become permanent adjuncts to the Society's operations, and give efficiency and completeness to their organisation.

But, while the Committee have commenced this enterprise, they must look to the benevolent public for the means, not only to extend, but to sustain it. Their present income is unequal to it. But they feel assured, that their operations generally have only to be more widely known to secure additional aid.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be thankfully received by William Garlick, Esq., Treasurer; or Mr. Rowland Elliott, Secretary, at the Offices, 62, Paternoster-row; or by Messrs. Bosanquet and Co., Bankers, 72, Lombard-street. Post-office orders payable to Mr. Rowland Elliott.

\*.\* Congregational collections are most earnestly solicited.

**THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.**

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL, held August 10, 1855, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That this Committee deeply regrets the withdrawal of the Church-rate Abolition Bill, necessitated by the obstructive expedients resorted to by its opponents. That the Committee nevertheless rejoices at the progress made towards the satisfactory settlement of the question, evidenced by the character of the opposition to the Bill, as well as by the decided majority in favour of the second reading; and is fully prepared for renewed exertion in its support at the commencement of the next Session. That in the mean time it earnestly urges the opponents of Church-rates throughout the kingdom to exercise, with increased vigour, the power they possess by law, of abolishing the exaction in their own parishes; and especially to be prepared, in the event of a General Election, to increase the number of representatives pledged to the entire removal of this long-existing source of religious and social evil.

"That the Committee renews the expression of its warm thanks to Sir Wm. Clay, Bart., M.P., for his judicious and valuable services in connexion with the Bill; and also to those members of the House of Commons by whom it has been supported."

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary. 2, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

**CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY REFORM.**

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That this Committee expresses its satisfaction at the withdrawal of the Bill for the Reform of Cambridge University, inasmuch as the measure, besides being otherwise open to grave objections, required declarations as to religious belief almost destructive of the practical value of the University Degrees, except in the case of one exclusively favoured religious denomination."

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary. 2, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

**SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL.**

The TREASURER begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following SUBSCRIPTIONS, from the 1st to the 25th of July:—

LONDON:—	£ s. d.	LONDON:—	£ s. d.
Hadfield, G. Esq. M.P.	20 0 0	Toller, Richard, Esq.	1 1 0
Ashurst, W. H. Esq.	1 1 0	Toller, George, Esq.	1 1 0
Ashton, Rev. Robert	0 10 0	Thorpe, Messrs.	1 1 0
Borwick, Mr.	0 2 6	Vicars, Mr. Thomas	3 3 0
Gairdner, Mrs. & Miss	4 0 0	Winks and Sons	2 2 0
Miller, Mr. George	1 0 0	Williamson, Mr. W.	0 10 0
Duke-street	1 0 0	Wheeler, Mr. Thos.	0 10 0
Saunders, Mr. J. L.	1 1 0	Wheeler, Mr. S. S.	0 10 0
Jun.	1 1 0	Williams, Mr. J. H.	1 1 0
Tomkins, Mr. B. A.	2 2 0	Whetstone, Mr. J.	1 1 0
Vincent, Mr. Henry	2 2 0	A Friend	0 2 6
LEICESTER, per Mr. Wm. Baines:—		LEEK, per Mr. J. Nicholson:—	
Anderson, Mr. Geo. (2 years)	0 10 0	Brough, Mr. Joshua	1 0 0
Archer, Mr. William	0 5 0	Brough, Mr. John	1 0 0
Bedells, Mr. J. (1854)	0 10 0	Bull, Mr. John	0 5 0
Bramley, Mr. W. F. (2 years)	1 0 0	Burton, Mr. sen.	0 2 6
Baines, Mr. William	3 3 0	Goehawk, Rev. R.	0 5 0
Hilson, Chas., Esq.	3 3 0	Johnson, Mr. H. L.	0 10 0
Baines, Mr. John	1 1 0	Johnson, Mr. James	0 10 0
Baines, Mr. Samuel	1 1 0	Janet	0 10 0
Baines, Mr. George	1 1 0	Nicholson, Mr. J.	0 5 0
Baines, Mr. William	0 10 0	Nixon, Mr. B. B.	0 5 0
Briggs, Mr. Robert	0 10 0	Nixon, Mr. J. F.	0 5 0
Bulley, Mr. John	0 10 0	Sargden, Mr. W.	0 5 0
Burton, Mr. John	0 2 6	WORCESTER, per Mr. G. Grove:—	
Chambers, Mr. H. J. (2 years)	1 0 0	Brewin, Mr. Edward	1 0 0
Cripps, Jos. Esq.	3 3 0	Crowe, Rev. William	0 10 0
Collier, John, Esq.	2 2 0	Dovey, Mr. William	0 5 0
Corah, Mr. Thomas	0 10 0	Evans, E. B., Esq.	2 2 0
Davis, Mr. J. H.	0 10 0	Everett, Mr. D.	0 10 0
Goddard, Mr. Jos.	0 10 0	Grove, Mr. George	1 0 0
How, Mr. Samuel	1 1 0	Hardy, Peter, Esq.	0 10 0
Hobson, Mr. S.	0 10 0	Hill, J. R., Esq.	2 0 0
Hawley, Mr. John	0 10 0	Hughes, Mr. S. T.	0 5 0
Jarvis, Mr. Henry	0 5 0	Jones, Mr. William	0 5 0
Kemp, Mr. Henry	1 1 0	Jowland, Mr. Rd.	2 0 0
Kemp, Mr. Robert	1 1 0	Lewis, Mr. Joseph	0 5 0
Maxfield, Mr. (2 ys.)	1 0 0	Miller, Mr. George	0 5 0
Manning, Mr. John	0 10 0	Padmore, R., Esq.	0 10 0
McAlpin, Mr. Wm.	1 1 0	Pumphrey, S., Esq.	2 0 0
Paddy, Mr. Robert	1 1 0	Richards, Mr. John	0 5 0
Pezz, Mr. John	0 10 0	Roberts, Mr. John	0 10 0
Palmer, Mr. Thomas	0 10 0	Sparkes, Mr. Wm.	1 0 0
Pearce, Mr. William	0 10 0	Stone, Mr. Henry	0 10 0
Rodhouse, Mr. (2 ys.)	0 10 0	Turberville, T., Esq.	0 10 0
Rutinson, C. B., Esq.	3 3 0	Waters, Thos., Esq.	1 1 0
Rus, Mr. John	1 1 0	Westcombe, Mr. T.	0 10 0
Saunders, Mr. H. M.	1 1 0	Smaller sums	2 3 6
Saunders, Mr. Geo.	0 10 0	Rev. John Shedlock	1 0 0
Staveson, Rev. T.	0 10 0	Boulogne	1 0 0
Sargeant, Mr. James	1 1 0	Roverend J. Broad	0 10 0
Swain, Mr. Joseph	1 1 0	Hitchin	0 10 0
Stafford, Mr. John	1 1 0	Mr. Creasy, Sutton-at-home	0 2 6
Shenton, Mr. Henry	1 1 0	Mr. J. Wood, Ward Green	1 0 0
Sanford, Mr. T.	3 3 0	Mr. James Reynolds	0 10 0
Simpson, Miss (2 ys.)	0 10 0	Lower Slaughter	0 10 0
Sandys, Mr. W. (2 ys.)	0 5 0	Mr. Rattray, Geelong	2 0 0

CONTRIBUTIONS from persons not already on the list of Subscribers are earnestly solicited. It is requested that remittances may be made payable to Wm. Edwards, Esq., the Treasurer, and communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

Prospectuses, reports, and catalogue of publications forwarded. The Society's Monthly Journal, "The Liberator" (published by Houlston and Stoneman, price Twopence), records the Society's proceedings, and all public events bearing on its object.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary. 2, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.



# TO the MEMBERS of the BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,  
As one who has long felt a deep interest in the success of the British Empire Mutual Fire Insurance Society, I intend offering myself as a candidate for the direction at the forthcoming annual meeting. This course is adopted under the conviction that more vigour is needed in carrying on the operations of the Society, if the excellent plans of its founders are to be crowned with complete success.

I believe that the past history of the Society has been gratifying to all parties concerned; but I feel that much more must be accomplished if the Institution is to be made thoroughly self-supporting and permanently secure.

I am particularly anxious to see a vigorous effort made to create a public opinion against the absurd, unjust, and injurious tax upon Fire Insurances, amounting in many cases, as you well know, to 200 per cent. on the premiums; and I think that this may be easily attempted as a means of extending the business of the Society.

I will only add that I do not come forward as an opponent of any gentleman who may be retiring by rotation, and that I should regret being regarded as under the influence of any personal feeling against any one of them. I believe that if admitted to the councils of the executive I can more efficiently serve you than in fulfilling the duties you have already confided to my charge as one of your auditors.

Besides being a large insurer in the Society, I may just mention, that I am a subscriber to the Guarantee Fund, to the amount of Five Thousand Pounds.

Thanking you for past indications of your confidence, and simply asking you, after the fullest inquiry, to favour me with your vote and influence,

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, yours obediently,  
ISAAC DOXSEY.

Lower Edmonton, August 1, 1855.

# TO the MEMBERS of the BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,  
I hereby beg most respectfully to inform you of my intention to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the DIRECTORSHIP of the above Company, at the ANNUAL MEETING, to be held on THURSDAY, the 30th inst.

In doing so, allow me to say that I am aware there exists very generally in the minds of members of large and successful companies—and very properly so—a disinclination to dispense with the services of any of their Directors, especially if they have filled the office from their commencement. Yet, while it is right and just, perhaps, to cherish this as a good principle, capable of very general application, there are, nevertheless, occasions when the position of established Societies require a change in their administrative departments, and which change gives rise to the most beneficial and important results.

Believing the time has arrived when a stimulus of this kind is absolutely necessary for, and would be promotive of, the best interests of the Company, I venture to solicit your support at the ensuing election.

I have, from the commencement of the Company, felt a great interest in its prosperity, believing that a Fire Company upon the mutual principle, if efficiently worked, would be the means of a large pecuniary saving to the provident portion of the community.

I may also mention that I am one of the largest shareholders in the Guarantee Fund, having shares to the value of 10,000*l.*, and have also several properties insured in the Company.

Should I have the honour to be elected, I shall, in addition to the attendance at ordinary Board Meetings, feel bound to devote time and attention to promote the extension of the Company's business, which is so much needed to render it one of the largest and most prosperous Fire Insurance Companies in existence.

Earnestly soliciting your suffrages,  
I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, yours most obediently,  
MARK LINDSEY.

264, High-street, Southwark, August 2, 1855.

23, CROWN-STREET, READING.

# ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES,

by Mrs. S. W. KILPIN and Miss FULLER.

Testimonials, References, and Terms, upon application.

# PORTLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

PLYMOUTH, conducted by Mr. R. F. WEYMOUTH, M.A. (of University College, London), M.R.A.S., &c., &c., assisted by well-qualified and experienced Masters.

The Course of Studies pursued at this Establishment is suitable as preparatory either for a College Course, or for Professional or Commercial Life.

The house is very healthily situated in the highest part of the town, and close to the northern outskirts, but at a convenient distance for sea-bathing.

Terms, from 35 to 45 guineas per annum.

# RAWDON HOUSE, HODDESSEN,

HERTS.—This ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, hitherto conducted by Mesdames Ellis and Hurry, will RE-COMMENCE, AUGUST 31, under the management of Miss A. ELLIS, and her Friends, Miss JACKSON and Miss STICKNEY. In making this announcement, Miss A. Ellis and her Friends beg to state that it is their wish to carry out the same plans of Education which have proved so successful since the commencement of the School in 1845. The situation of Rawdon House presents peculiar advantages for the training of the Young, and its vicinity to London affords opportunity for securing the aid of the best professional teachers.

# THE JAMAICA NORMAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THOMAS BINNS, Esq., Bruce-grove, Tottenham, Treasurer.  
Rev. ROBERT WALLACE, Chapel-house, Tottenham, Secretary.

## COMMITTEE.

Rev. JOSEPH ANGUS, D.D., Stepney.  
G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., Lombard-street.  
JOSEPH H. ALLEN, Esq., Brixton-hill.  
ROBERT FOSTER, Esq., Tottenham.  
Rev. SAMUEL GREEN, Hammersmith.  
Mr. D. B. HADDON, Castle-street, Finsbury.  
Rev. JAMES HOBY, D.D., 33, Moorgate-street.  
Rev. WILLIAM LANDELS, Regent's-park.  
Rev. FREDERICK TRESTRAIL, 33, Moorgate-street.  
N. TREGELLIS, Esq., Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street.  
J. WHITEHORNE, Esq., Paternoster-row.

EDUCATION must be regarded as the great desideratum for promoting the moral and religious improvement of Jamaica.

The present available means for this object are altogether imperfect, and totally inadequate to the magnitude and importance of the object.

This Society, which is thoroughly unsectarian in its character, proposes to assist in establishing a Normal School in that island, for training Native Christian Teachers, irrespective of denominational distinctions.

Considerable progress has been made in maturing the plan for carrying out this undertaking, by many of the benevolent and Christian inhabitants of Jamaica, and they earnestly entreat the co-operation of the philanthropist and the friend of the negro in this country in this "work of faith and labour of love," so eminently calculated to secure to him the full blessings of his emancipation.

A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to the Secretary. SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be received by the Secretary; the Treasurer, Bruce-grove, Tottenham; or to his account, for the Jamaica Normal School Society, at the London Joint Stock Bank, Princes-street, Mansion House; or by any Member of the Committee.

MR. HECTOR MARBEN, of STANDON HOUSE, near BRENTWOOD, begs to intimate that he has COMMENCED an ESTABLISHMENT for the REFORMATION of UNRULY BOYS. His method is kindness and firmness; and long experience amongst refractory youth has given him perfect confidence in success. Unexceptionable references. Terms, Fifty Guineas.

## THIRTY MILES ROUND LONDON.

MONEY LENT in SUMS from £20 and UPWARDS on Personal Security, Freehold or Leasehold Property, and every description of available security. Repayments by Instalments, as may be arranged.

NEW NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN COMPANY, 484, OXFORD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

THOS. BOURNE, Resident Managing Secretary.

Office hours from Nine till Six. Correspondents to enclose postage stamps for reply.

ALL PERSONS INSURING THIS YEAR WILL SHARE IN THE NEXT BONUS.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

The Proposals received during the year 1854 amounted to 1,034 for 243,968*l.*; out of which 876 Policies were issued, assuring 195,759*l.*

The number of policies now in force is 5,069, assuring 988,050*l.* The present Annual Income is 36,568*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* The Company has an Accumulated Fund of 70,000*l.*

The CASH BONUS to the Members up to 30th December, 1854, is about 27*½* per cent. on the premiums paid, and the Reversionary Bonus will be much larger.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

FIRE COMPANY.—Guarantee Fund, 300,000*l.*—Pure Mutual Policy-holders Not Liable for Losses.—ENTIRE PROFITS Divided Triennially.—Policies issued, 14,041, for 6,312,402*l.* Twelve and a Half per Cent. per Annum has been returned at each Triennial Division on the entire Premiums paid.

FRANCIS CLOWES, Secretary.

# LONDON ASSURANCE FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 29, MOORGATE-STREET, BANK.

P. Broad, Esq.  
G. Moore, Esq.

C. Reed, Esq.  
G. Wilson, Esq.

## TRUSTEES.

Henry Fuller, Esq.  
Rev. J. V. Mummery, F.R.A.S.  
William C. Powell, Esq.

Joseph Soul, Esq.  
Robert Spencer, Esq.  
Samuel T. Williams, Esq.

## DIRECTORS.

SOLICITOR.—Charles Shephard, Esq.

SCURVEYOR.—J. E. Saunders, Jun., Esq.

LAND DEPARTMENT.—A most eligible Freehold Estate, consisting of eighty-six plots of Building land at Hammer-smith, conferring votes for the county of Middlesex, is now being distributed. A Ballot monthly. Shares, 40*l.* each; or 6*s.* per month.

DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.—Sums of 5*l.* and upwards received at Five per cent. interest returnable at a short notice.

An Estate, situate in another highly-favoured suburb of London, will be offered shortly. All information may be had of THOMAS ALFRED BURR, Manager.

# RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 15 and 16 Vict., c. 100.

Capital, One Million.

## DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—JAMES CLAY, Esq., 25, Montagu-square.  
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—G. B. HARRISON, Esq., 24, Great Tower-street.

James B. Alexander, Esq.  
A. Beattie, Esq.  
W. C. Buller, Esq.  
G. Clive, Esq.  
T. Clive, Esq.

S. W. Dankes, Esq.  
W. Eade, Esq.  
H. M. Farquhar, Esq.  
A. Greig, Esq.  
Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.

BANKERS—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Ransom and Co., Pall-mall East.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rooper, Birch, Ingram, and Whateley, 68, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

This Company grants Insurance tickets for single or double journeys, or for excursions, which can be obtained at all the principal railway stations, and also Periodical Insurances to cover the risk of Fatal Accidents while travelling in any class carriage on any Railway in the United Kingdom or on the Continent of Europe, and insures Compensation for Personal Injury in any Railway Accident in the United Kingdom only.

To insure 1,000*l.*, at an Annual Premium of 20*s.*

Ditto 200*l.*, at an Annual Premium of 5*s.*

The Premiums charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London.

# SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MUTUAL) LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this SOCIETY was held at Edinburgh, on TUESDAY, May 1, 1855. The Report, by the Directors, among other information, contained the following particulars:—

During the year closed on 1st March last—

628 Policies have been issued.

The Sums Assured thereby amount to 284,670*l.*

And the Annual Premiums thereon to 9,041*l.*

The position of the Society at 1st March was as follows:—

Existing Assurances	£4,392,733
Annual Revenue	163,394
Accumulated Fund	910,845

This Corporation has been in existence TWENTY-FOUR years. It proceeds on the principle of Mutual Contribution, the Surplus or Profit being WHOLLY DIVISIBLE AMONG THE MEMBERS.

The total additions to Policies made at and preceding March 1, 1855, amounted to

SIX HUNDRED AND SIX THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE POUNDS.

The amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Members is upwards of

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

Copies of the report, and all other information, may be had on application at the Head Office, or Agencies.

Agent in London—W. COOK, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within.

VIEW OF THE PROGRESS AND POSITION OF THE SOCIETY.

	Amount Assured.	Annual Revenue.	Accumulated Fund.
At 1st March, 1837	£740,462	£26,993	£56,115
" 1843	1,707,716	64,000	227,755
" 1849	3,067,376	114,105	496,555
" 1855	4,392,733	163,394	910,845

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.

WILLIAM FINLAY, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

# NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 14, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the QUARTERLY MEETING of the Members of the NATIONAL PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY (commonly called the National Freehold Land Society), will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at Half-past Six o'clock in the Evening, precisely.

15th August, 1855. W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

# NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE and GENERAL DEPOSIT and ADVANCE COMPANY,

22, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

## DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—THOMAS MIERS, Esq., Upper Clapton.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—F. CUTHBERTSON, Esq., Aldersgate-street

Burgess, Joseph, Esq.

Gardiner, W. B. Esq.

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Willis, John, Esq., Doctors'-commons, and Chatham-place Walworth.

BANKERS—The Union Bank of London.

## SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Watson and Sons, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

SECRETARY—Samuel Green, Esq.

CAPITAL, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES ISSUED FROM FIVE POUNDS AND UPWARDS.

Premiums payable Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly.

Age.	SPECIMEN.		Amount Assured.	
	Payment per Month.	s. d.	£	s. d.
14	0 4	0 4	11	17 8
21	0 8	0 8	20	5 6
30	1 0	1 0	34	12 3

Money Advanced on Security repayable by Instalments Monthly or Quarterly.

Advances of Money are made by this Company on the deposit of Deeds and in the discounting of Bills.

The Legal Expenses are paid by the Company.

Borrowers are not subject to fines.

Deposits received of any amount, secured by agreement under the Company's seal, and for which a liberal interest is paid.

Immediate Advances from 100*l.* to 10,000*l.*

Shareholders will find in this Company an eligible means of investment.

For Shares and further particulars, apply to the Secretary, SAMUEL GREEN.

Office-hours, from Ten to Five.

# THE TRENALT TONTINE.

10,000*l.*, IN 200 SUBSCRIPTIONS OF 50*l.* EACH, ON LIVES OF NOT LESS THAN SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE, ON JANUARY 1, 1855.

## TRUSTEES.

SIDNEY BEISLY, Esq., 17, Hyde-park-gate, South, Kensington-gore.

FRANK WHITTAKER BUSH, Esq., 9, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn.

JAMES E. SAUNDERS, Esq., 7, Lower Thames-street.

BANKERS.—LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.

## SOLICITORS.

Messrs. BEISLY, READ, and PATTISON, 1, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

## LOCAL AGENTS.

Messrs. PATTISON, WHITE, and DINGLEY, Solicitors, Lancaster.

SECRETARY.—PERRY F. NURSEY, Esq.

OFFICES.—17, BARGE-YARD CHAMBERS, BUCKLESBURY (Late the Offices of the Devon Great Consols.)

## ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.

A Tontine is comprised of small investments for life annuities, with immense benefit of survivorship. It holds out many advantages; it entails no liability or responsibility; and the nomination of lives advanced in years produces a comparative speedy realisation of the ultimate advantage. There are many well-known instances of families deriving considerable incomes in right of such survivorship.

The estate of this Tontine is situate in the parish of Trewen, in the county of Cornwall, and consists of 160 acres of freehold land, embracing the entire village or hamlet of Trenal.

It has been recently surveyed, and estimated at 8,000*l.*, including the lime deposit; and 2,000*l.* are added as capital in hand, for carrying on the business in lime, and for developing the minerals, in which it is considered very abundant.

It is proposed to raise this sum by subscription, in 200 nominations of 50*l.* each, and that the estate shall be held for the benefit of the subscribers as personal estate. Half shares of 25*l.* each will, however, be received, where the two parties subscribing 50*l.* each mutually agree on one life.

Each subscription of 50*l.*, or two of 25*l.*, must be held upon one life of either sex, of not less than seventy years of age, to be nominated by the subscriber; and upon the fall of any life, the share in the ultimate stake depending thereon, will merge for the benefit of the owners of the continuing shares. As soon as the lives shall be reduced to ONE, the entire estate, and all its benefits, will pass into the possession of the nominor of this life, and become his; but as the property is capable of being divided into three compact farms, with residence on each, it may be desirable to divide the Tontine when the survivors are reduced to three.

The present defined rental is 300*l.* per annum, including 50*l.* per annum, which is estimated from having been offered as a minimum or sleeping rent for a lease of the lime quarry, besides a royalty of one penny per bushel on all lime raised, and one-fifteenth of the produce of all minerals. It is proposed, however, to work the lime on account, and for the benefit of the Tontine as well as to develop the minerals for the same end. The agricultural rental, moreover, will be materially increased by granting leases, all at present being yearly tenants; and other parts of the estate may be let as mining sets.

From data, it is evident, that the revenue from the property will become very considerable; and it is therefore proposed, from the proceeds thereof, that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly on each subscription, during the life of the nominor; and that, in addition, bonuses shall be appropriated from time to time, as the funds will admit, to the continuing survivors; but the holders of such subscription will continue in possession of all their original benefit and share during the life of their nominees. In this way, a subscriber of 50*l.* may receive back his money in a short time, and yet continue to receive his interest on the 50*l.*, as well as his chance of the entire estate; in fact, a subscriber cannot incur further responsibility than the amount of his subscription, on which even he will obtain interest during the life of his nominee, while he has the chance of receiving back his subscription, and of still securing the whole property of the Tontine.

A deed of settlement will be prepared, in which provision will be made for the transfer of the interests of the subscribers, and registration thereof at the office of the Tontine. The holder of a registered transfer of an original interest, will acquire and be entitled to all the rights of the first nominor.

In case the number of nominations is not subscribed, the money will be returned.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Secretary, Solicitors of the Company, or Local Agents, from whom Plans of the Estate, with Prospectuses in detail, may be obtained.



# THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 511.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1855.

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CONTENTS.	
<b>ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:</b>	
Law-bitten Fanaticism.....	613
Church-rate Contest at Sydenham.....	614
Out-door Preaching.....	614
Liberation of Religion Society.....	614
Proposed New Private Hall at Oxford.....	615
Piedmont, Spain, Switzerland, and the Pope.....	615
Religious Intelligence.....	615
<b>CORRESPONDENCE:</b>	
Rev. J. James's Jubilee.....	616
Parliamentary Proceedings.....	616
Forthcoming Elections.....	618
Tailors' Labour Agency—Annual Dinner.....	618
Postscript.....	618
Summary.....	620
Notes from the House of Commons.....	620
"H." the Great Peace-maker.....	621
Half-holidays and Early Payments.....	621
The New Ministerial Arrangements.....	621
Henry Vincent's Lectures.....	621
Newspaper Stamp Returns.....	621
Administrative Reform Association.....	622
Poland and a Polish Legion.....	622
The War.....	623
Foreign and Colonial.....	624
Court, Personal, & Official.....	625
Miscellaneous News.....	626
Law and Police.....	626
Literature.....	626
Gleanings.....	627
Births, Marriages & Deaths.....	627
Money Market.....	627
Gazette.....	627
Markets.....	628

## Eccliaistical Affairs.

### LAW-BITTEN FANATICISM.

It is not often, as our readers will bear us witness, that we give to local affairs the distinction of editorial notice, and, ordinarily, we are less inclined to depart from our usual practice in cases in which gentlemen who are connected with this journal may chance to have taken part. In commenting to-day upon the Sydenham Church-rate contest, an account of which will be found below, we must admit that we cannot pretend to be moved thereto by any peculiarity which takes it out of the category of common things. We are quite conscious that it differs nothing in type from the great majority of the parochial struggles which from week to week we more briefly record. We hope we are above the childish vanity of imagining that the matter has acquired any additional importance from the fact that we were engaged in it. But it does so happen that personal participation in this petty conflict has brought under our view so vividly certain of the evils which result from the application of law to the support of religion, that we are anxious, before the impression is effaced by more stirring events, to furnish our readers with a sketch of them "copied from the life."

We are not about to dilate upon the injustice wrought by the Church-rate system upon Dissenters. True it is they suffer, sometimes cruelly, from its operation. It is hard, to say the least of it, when men, as is not unfrequently the case, "out of their deep poverty have abounded in the riches of their liberality" towards the religious institutions which they prize, and from which they derive spiritual benefit, that they should be compelled to contribute their quota also towards the ministration of a Church which they cannot approve, and the services of which are consequently unavailable for them. It is no slight grievance to be needlessly subjected to the alternative of either tacitly conniving at what they hold to be a public breach of the spirit of Christianity and a scandal to the religion they profess, or risking their own social comfort, and exposing themselves to hostility and outrage on the part of neighbours with whom they would prefer to live at peace. It is a still greater trial to be driven to vote against one's conviction, or incur worldly sacrifices which may amount to ruin. But these, in our judgment, are not the worst evils which Dissenters suffer from the habitual enforcement of the Church-rate system. Its most serious consequences upon them may be traced in that deterioration of religious sentiment, and that callousness of spirit, which familiarity with gross and monstrous wrong, done under the sanction of public law, inevitably entails. Unfortunately, to some extent, we all take the hue of that by which we are environed—and whenever, in the name of public authority, the distinction between right and wrong is broken down, and the genius of Christ's Gospel is set at naught, it is impossible for those who witness it, even if they suffer by it, to preserve all that sensitiveness to evil, and that lively abhorrence of all its manifestations, which it is the first object of manly religion to cultivate.

But after all, the heaviest curse of the system lights on those who uphold and apply it. And,

in truth, it is this aspect of the question which has most forcibly and painfully struck our mind during the late contest. To us, we confess, the most melancholy feature of the whole of the proceedings was that men of high character, of benevolent feeling, of courteous bearing, of gentlemanly habits and conversation, could so utterly sink all the considerations which such qualities would be apt to suggest, in their determination to impose a rate upon their fellow-parishioners, and be, to all appearance, meanwhile, quite unconscious of their degradation. We caught ourselves more than once musing with *Othello*—

"And yet, how Nature's erring from herself."

First in order of importance, we were startled to see how a right, unjust in itself, conferred by law, obliterated all sense of moral responsibility in the application of it. That they were acting in conformity with existing law, although that law is condemned by public opinion and is verging towards extinction, seemed to act upon the consciences of those who proposed and carried the rate, like a spell of witchcraft. It must have been well known to a large number of the gentlemen who zealously polled their three, four, or half-a-dozen votes in support of what they called "law," that the law to which they were so eager to show deference was one merely of their own making—that the proposal of a rate would have been unnecessary if they and their fellow-worshippers had preferred to put into the hands of the churchwardens the sum required for the decent maintenance of Divine worship in their own church—and that not the possession of power, but the considerate and beneficial use of it, is what noble minds most covet. And yet no one of them appears to have asked himself, "Am I justified in wielding the power which law has put into my hands to extort from others a part of the cost of what I enjoy but they do not? Is it right, for instance, that because I prefer that praise should rise in church to the accompaniment of an organ, I should make many who never unite with me in the exercise, and never hear the instrument, contribute to the salary of him who plays upon it? Should I like to be forced to pay my quota to furnish the changes of vestment required for a Romish priest, or the incense and the bells which they deem essential to their worship? Am I doing as I would be done by?" All this kind of self-questioning was apparently barred by the cuckoo cry, "It is the law; and whilst it is the law, I will act upon it." In a proceeding intimately affecting the reputation and moral influence of Christianity, nobody seems to have felt himself bound to inquire whether it was in itself right or wrong—whether it was in harmony with, or contradictory of, the religion he professed. And, indeed, it is remarkable that State-Churchmen in general dare not push their individual ethical inquiries within the circle of their own ecclesiastical system. Here, where they should be most free, they drop the right of private judgment, and as Churchmen glory in acts which as men they would condemn.

The evil influence of the system showed itself, however, not only in effacing from the minds of its supporters a sense of individual responsibility, and obliterating the eternal and immutable distinction between right and wrong, but also in blunting or totally destroying *quo ad hoc*, all kindliness of feeling. We do not complain of the manner in which these gentlemen carried on the contest. On the contrary, we are glad to bear testimony to the good breeding and good humour which they all along displayed. What surprised us was, that gentlemen whose habitual bearing was evidently that of courteous consideration for the feelings of others, did not shrink in the least from taking a course in the management of their ecclesiastical affairs, which, because it is sanctioned by law, they care not a jot how it may outrage the sentiments and sympathies of such as cannot concur with them. It would really seem as if true Churchmanship exacted from its devotees, in the claims it makes upon them, the utter abnegation of all that as gentle-

men they are most careful to cherish. And so although they were conscious that the making of a rate would be trampling upon the sacred convictions of some, and would be offensive to the honest pride of others—would assert for them selves a position of invidious and undeserved superiority, and would brand many, as good men as they, with a mark of humiliation—and although by taking another course, as they might have done, they would not have been guilty of a very romantic generosity—they deliberately chose the alternative which would be most grating to Dissenters. In social life men who go out of their way to wound the sensibilities of those with whom they may chance to come in contact, more especially in relation to sacred subjects, are ostracised by a designation which we will not here repeat. But in State-ecclesiasticism, courtesy is looked upon as a weakness, and Churchmen really make a boast of promoting gentle and loving Christianity by a coarseness of method which they would scorn to employ in their intercourse one with another. To spit in the face of opponents, would be politeness compared with offering an insult to their religious sympathies—and yet we have seen gentlemen do the latter with a suavity of external manner which shows them to be wholly insensible of the brutal rudeness they are committing.

Another thing flashed across us as evidence of the demoralising influence of this system upon its abettors—namely, the marvellous absence of that pride of self-reliance and independence which is the common characteristic of Englishmen in all matters save the maintenance of the State Church. One might imagine that English gentlemen would scorn to treat their religion as they would a pauper, and "put it on the rates." In the Sydenham case, the meanness of such a course is doubly evident. There the rate proposed was chiefly, almost exclusively, for the purchase of luxuries in the celebration of Divine worship—for meeting the cost of things which can be of no earthly advantage except to those who may happen to frequent the parish church. Organist, organ-blower, and tuner—clerk, sexton, pew-opener, and headle—warming and lighting, cleaning and polishing—why, what can these concern but the comfort of those who prefer to worship at the place? They are nothing to the parish at large. They affect the rich rather than the poor. They are matters of taste and convenience rather than necessity. They are not so much public as private requirements. And yet such is the blinding and blighting influence of this system, that opulent gentlemen, giving six votes apiece, could ride down to the vestry in their carriages, and rejoice in making Dissenters pay a part of the bill to be incurred for these luxuries. It is not so much their religion, as their own comfort in religious worship, that they glory in casting "on the parish." And they do it all with an air that shows how utterly unconscious they are of a pauper's shame.

A further illustration of the way in which the system stifles the best feelings of Churchmen, must be mentioned in connexion with the foregoing. As we sat in the vestry many hours watching the taking of the votes, we were surprised that gentlemen who, in every other respect attracted regard, could witness, as a matter that did not concern them, poor day-labourers, with all the marks of the week's toil upon their clothes, come in to vote against the rate, and, in many cases, pay up the bulk of their week's earnings as a poor-rate, in order to be legally qualified to express their feelings. The grandees who frequent St. Bartholomew's church, who roll thither in elegant equipages, who pass there their hour or two a week of real or conventional devotion—members of Parliament, Crystal Palace directors, knights, esquires, opulent old ladies, bankers and lawyers—are really about to wring from these travail-stained labourers a pittance towards paying for the music they never hear, fire which never warms them, gaslight which they never want. So it is, that the rich are not too proud, in ecclesiastical matters, to distress the working poor for part payment of their comfortable arrangements. And as we sat



and saw this scene repeated over and over again, we wondered at the strange enchantment that could so seize upon estimable men as to admit of their looking upon such sights without an outburst of uncontrollable remorse. For ourselves, had we had any prospect of sharing the spoil, or profiting by it, in the remotest degree, the very furrows on the faces of these labourers, and the soil which still clung to their clothes, would have moved us to protest against exacting any portion of their scanty wages in purchase of our greater ease at the parish church. Ten thousand times rather would we have resolved to forego these appurtenances, if need be, than wring a single farthing of the cost of them from the wives and families of these ill-conditioned and unconsenting sons of toil.

Lastly, this intervention of law dries up, in regard to ecclesiastical arrangements, all the ordinary springs of liberality. By the courtesy of the Vicar, and accompanied by him, we inspected St. Bartholomew's church while the polling was going on in the vestry. Here we saw a fine building capable of accommodating about 1,000 people. We understand it is well filled on Sundays, and about the opulence of the congregation there can be no question. And yet the original white paint with which the pews were covered twenty years ago, when the church was first built, had been in many places actually worn away by the weekly occupants. Not a fresh coat has been added from that time to this; and the dingy aspect of the whole is such as would make it intolerable to a Dissenting congregation of half the wealth of this. In all Church matters, members of the Establishment have been so accustomed to rely upon the law, that they positively forget the way to their breeches-pocket. Happily for the incumbent, the church is without any endowment, and is supported by pews. If it were otherwise—if tithes to the amount of 80*l.* a-year had been transferred to the district parish, we believe the Vicar, instead of enjoying, as now, a decent maintenance, would have been left as destitute of comforts as the edifice in which he officiates is of paint. In other matters left untouched by law, the worshippers at St. Bartholomew's are generous enough—it is law alone—the law to which they cling—which withers their religious liberality.

The views we have above expressed stood out before us in all the bolder relief, because of the high personal character of the gentlemen who took the lead for the imposition of the rate. We shall remember with pleasure our intercourse with them—but we really cannot but deeply commiserate them as the unconscious victims of a "law-bitten fanaticism."

#### CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT SYDENHAM.

The village of Sydenham, renowned for the beauty of its surrounding country, and latterly for the Crystal Palace, a portion of which stands within the parish, has just been made the scene, for the first time, of a Church-rate contest. Sydenham has been until very recently a part of the extensive parish of Lewisham, and St. Bartholomew's Church, forming a really picturesque feature of the landscape, has usually, since the period of its erection about twenty years ago, received a proportion of the Lewisham Church-rate in aid of its "current expenses." Within the last twelve months, however, Sydenham has been elevated by an order of the Privy Council into the dignity of a separate "district parish"—and the Rev. Mr. English, the vicar, after consulting with his friends, came to the conclusion that the new parish would not have attained the summit of independence until it had imposed upon its seven or eight hundred parishioners a Church-rate of twopence in the pound. Some months ago the first vestry ever held in the parish was convened for the purpose of appointing churchwardens and other officers, and fixing the salaries of such as were hereafter to receive parochial pay. This meeting was attended by E. Miall, Esq., M.P., and the Rev. T. C. Hine, the Independent minister, who gave fair warning to the vestry that in fixing the remuneration of ecclesiastical officers it would be prudent to contemplate the possibility of not being able to have recourse to a Church-rate for that purpose, inasmuch as Parliament might before the close of the session abolish Church-rates altogether, and if not, they (Mr. Miall and Mr. Hine) would oppose any attempt to levy a Church-rate in Sydenham.

However, nothing dismayed by the prospect before them, the churchwardens gave notice towards the end of July that a vestry would be held on Wednesday, Aug. 8, to make a Church-rate to defray the current expenses incurred for the worship of God in St. Bartholomew's Church. This notice excited a good deal of unfavourable comment, even among Churchmen. St. Bartholomew's is not the only edifice in the parish connected with the Established Church. At Sydenham, as elsewhere, there are two parties within the pale of the Establishment—they who lay most stress upon the ritualism of the Church, and they who attach most importance to its doctrines—the one inclining to Tractarianism, the other professing Evangelicism—the former occupying St. Bartholomew's Church, and the latter the Episcopalian Chapel, Lower Sydenham. Of course, the Evangelicals could hardly approve of a Church-

rate for the exclusive advantage of the Tractarians, and, in private, they did not hesitate to condemn the attempt to obtain one. The Dissenters in Sydenham are not numerous. St. Bartholomew's is the fashionable place of worship for the inhabitants of the parish. It is in front of the door of that Church that one may count the largest number of carriages on Sunday, and see within its walls the most gorgeous display of female finery. Here, too, the worship takes more of the dramatic and ritualistic form which seems so well suited to the tastes of men who spend their week days in the great city, and who attend church on Sundays as a sort of counterpoise to excessive absorption in the affairs of the counting-house and office.

On Wednesday last, accordingly, a vestry meeting was held at five o'clock P.M.—about the most inconvenient hour of the day that could be selected. The vestry never having been planned for the accommodation of parochial meetings, but only as a clothing-place for the minister, was soon crowded. The reverend vicar took the chair. Mr. Kingsford, one of the churchwardens, briefly laid before the meeting an estimate of expenses for the ensuing year, and proposed a Church-rate of 2*d.* in the pound, which was seconded by Mr. Parsey, the other churchwarden. Mr. Miall moved an adjournment of the meeting into the church, which was objected to, but ultimately the vestry adjourned to the National School. Mr. Miall then expressed his regret and surprise at the proposal to inflict a Church-rate on the parish, and concluded a long speech by moving, as an amendment, that no rate be granted. Mr. Bennett, of Chapside, the well-known clockmaker, seconded the amendment. Mr. Cotton, professing himself a Dissenter, but whose family, he said, attended St. Bartholomew's Church, spoke in support of the rate, and the Rev. T. C. Hine against it. A few words of explanation were given by Mr. Redpath, who gratuitously acted as vestry clerk, and the division was then taken, in which it appeared that there were present nineteen for the rate, forty-one against it. A poll was demanded by the Churchwardens, and was appointed to be taken on Saturday, the 11th inst.

The short interval between the vestry meeting and the polling was turned to account by the opponents of the rate as fully as opportunity permitted. It was impossible for them to extemporise an organisation, for they did not even know the boundaries of the new parish. All they could attempt this year was the diffusion of information and the excitement of general interest. Accordingly, early on Thursday morning they issued a stirring placard, which, pasted on boards, was suspended on boys' backs and exhibited morning and evening at each of the railway stations. On Friday evening, a spirited public meeting was held in the British School-room, at which Mr. Miall presided, and Mr. Pryce and Dr. Foster attended as a deputation from the Liberation Society. Mr. Bass, of Greenwich, also lent his assistance, and the Rev. Mr. Hine made an effective speech. It was found impracticable to do more. Everything beyond what we have briefly described was left to the individual zeal of parishioners.

The poll soon showed the opponents of the rate in a minority. Wealthy occupiers, male and female, came up to support the rate—so that twelve persons gave seventy-two votes in its favour. The contest went on languidly through the day, but was somewhat enlivened during the last hour by the voting of several labouring men who had just left their week's work. The close of the poll showed 222 votes in favour of the rate, given by 112 persons—and precisely 100 votes against the rate, given by eighty-seven persons. The numbers show that the rate was mainly carried by the wealthy parishioners against the poor—as it is for the comfort of the wealthy that the tax is chiefly to be devoted. We have commented upon these facts in the foregoing article—and, in conclusion, we venture to predict, that as this is the first, so it will probably be the last, Church-rate ever levied on the rate-payers of Sydenham, for the new parish church of St. Bartholomew.

#### OUT-DOOR PREACHING

is still pursued in various parts of the country, both among Churchmen and Dissenters. The police authorities of the metropolis and its neighbourhood seem disposed to afford every protection and countenance to such services. It will be remembered that, last year, the Rev. E. Morley, of Brentford, opened a correspondence with the Home-office, on the question of the liberties of the subject in the matter of open-air preaching, which he conducted to a triumphant issue. Mr. Morley has resumed his out-door labours this season, on the same spot, without interference or interruption. On Friday last, he had scarcely commenced, when the "sergeant of police, mounted on a noble steed, took his position on the green, and continued in attendance throughout the service; not for the purpose of annoying the persons assembled, but to protect them, had it been necessary, and to prevent the taking place of anything unsuitable to the occasion."

At Bristol especially the movement is carried out with great zeal. Among the clergy of this city who now have recourse to the practice of open-air preaching, may be numbered the Vicars of St. James and St. Philip and Jacob, the Revs. W. Bruce and S. E. Day. The practice has also been commenced by laymen, both of the Church and Nonconformists; among the

former is Dr. Bernard, of Clifton, and among the latter Mr. Richard Ball, of Kingsdown. On Saturday week there was a kind of Evangelical-Alliance prayer-meeting in this city. There were present Episcopalians, Plymouth Brethren, Independents, Methodists, and an ex-Quaker. After an hour spent in devotion, they went to business, making arrangements for the next day. Every Sunday no less than seven or eight open-air services are conducted in different parts of Bristol, by these gentlemen, who proceed to their several stations with a few friends, preaching the Gospel to the poor, and distributing religious tracts. Several are men of fortune; one is a magistrate, another a physician. The moral effect of such a combination and such efforts cannot fail to be very great, independently of the direct good done to the crowds addressed.

#### THE BOROUGH REGISTER.

(From the Liberator for August.)

The detailed instructions following are confined to the new franchise conferred by the Reform Bill. The ancient rights reserved depend mainly upon local usages, and will be sufficiently specified as applying to (1) free-men or burgesses, tenants in cities or towns, being counties of themselves, (2) free by birth or servitude, (3) potwallopers, scot and lot payers, &c. These claimants must reside within seven miles of the polling place (not of the borough.) Class 1 must also have possession, or receipt of profits, for twelve months prior to July 31; class 3, must show title on that day, as formerly on the polling day, and not be off the register two successive years.

Claims must be sent in not later than 25th August. The qualification consists of OCCUPATION, RESIDENCE, and payment of RATES and TAXES.

PAYMENT OF RATES.—There must have been paid by the claimant, or on his account (not as a gift), not later than July 30, all poor-rates and assessed taxes due from him in respect of his occupation previous to 5th Jan.

RESIDENCE.—The claimant may reside either within the borough (or contributory), or within seven statute miles of any part of it: the distance to be measured in a straight line on the horizontal plan, or by the Ordnance map; the residence to be for six calendar months previous to July 31, and from thence up to the time of voting. The mere renting of a bed-room, though occasionally used, is not residence; it must be such actual occupation as conveys the idea of a home.

OCCUPATION.—The premises must be situate within the borough or contributory borough.

They may consist of a house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building; occupied with or without land, but not of land solely. The "building" may be a wooden shed if capable of use as a house, &c. The "house" may be part of a house; e.g. a set of chambers with their own outer door, or even apartments in a private house. In both cases, they must be exclusively occupied by the claimant, with possession of the outer-door key. If apartments, the landlord must not reside in the house, though he may occupy other apartments in it.

The claimant must occupy as owner or as tenant—not as a mere servant or lodger. If as tenant, and his claim includes house and land, both must be held together under the same landlord.

The ANNUAL VALUE must be 10*l.* clear to let, tenant paying repairs and insurance.

The claim may consist of successive occupations, but in each case the value must be derived from a single house, building, &c., not made up of several.

HOW TO MAKE CLAIM.—Deliver or send to the overseers, properly filled up, a notice in the form below.

N.B.—1. Claimant's name and surname must be at full length. 2. Give place of abode, not of business. If travelling abroad, it should be stated. 3. Be particular as to nature of qualification. Mis-statement may be fatal. The barrister cannot receive evidence of any other qualifications than stated, nor alter the statement, except to make it more clear. 4. Situation. Give the street, lane, &c., and No. of house, if it has any. Where successive occupations, give each set of premises with the same accuracy. If sent by post, the notice is in time if posted so as to reach the overseer, in the ordinary course of delivery, by the 25th August. The sender is not responsible for delay in the Post-office. Make two copies alike in contents and address, signing both, and produce both, directed and open, to the postmaster, who stamps and returns one copy. The Act makes this duplicate evidence. It is necessary to post at an office where money orders are received and paid.

OBJECTIONS may be made either by the overseer or by any person on the list of voters. They relate either to the property or to the personal capacity of the claimant. Objections to property are founded upon insufficiency of value or of title—too short possession, or inaccuracy in the claim. Objections to the person are founded upon sex, age, alienage, or unsoundness of mind. The following classes are also disqualified:—1. Convicts, of felony, bribery, perjury, and petit larceny; 2. Commissioners, or officers of excise, customs, stamps, and taxes, and persons employed in the Post-office. 3. Police magistrates, or officers. Receipt of parish relief disqualifies from borough, though not from county vote. Objections must be delivered both to overseers and the party by 25th August.

#### FORM OF NOTICE OF CLAIM TO BE GIVEN TO OVERSEERS.

To the overseers of the parish (or township) of  
I hereby give you notice, that I claim to have my name inserted in the list made by you of persons entitled to vote in the election of a member [or members for the city] [or borough of ], and that the particulars of my place of abode and qualification are stated in the columns below.

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_ (Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ G. H.

Christian Name and Surname of the Claimant at full length.	Place of abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Street, lane, or other like place in the parish (or township) and number of house (if any) where the property is situate, or name of the property, if known by any, or name of the occupying tenant; or if the qualification consists of a rent-charge, then the name of the owners of the property out of which rent is issuing, or some of them, and the situation of the property.

[It was erroneously stated in our last, that the payment of rates and taxes by a given time was needful to secure county votes.]

#### LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY

WYMONDHAM.—Mr. W. Hickman Smith lectured in the British School-room to a large and attentive audience on Monday, August 6th.

NEEDHAM MARKET.—Mr. Smith lectured in the



Independent Chapel, on Wednesday, August 8th; the Rev. Aaron Duffy in the chair.

FRAMLINGHAM.—On Friday, August 10th, Mr. Smith lectured in the Corn Exchange; James Larnier, Esq., in the chair. Rev. S. A. Browning also took part in the proceedings. Mr. Smith's lecture (says a correspondent) was characterised by much clearness, palpable reasoning, and great kindness of feeling. He cannot have made enemies, and the observation of those who are content to remain indifferent must have been aroused, and their present convictions deepened. The time is unsuitable for meetings, but seed is most certainly deposited which may be of service to the great cause in which the Voluntaries are engaged.

#### PROPOSED NEW PRIVATE HALL AT OXFORD.

The Rev. E. A. Litton, M.A., late Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, proposes, under the enabling powers of the recent act, to open a hall in Oxford for the reception of students.

The circumstances of the times (he says) seem to render such a step desirable. Infidelity on the one hand, and Tractarianism, with its Romish tendencies, on the other, threaten to undermine the foundations of our Protestant faith. It has become especially desirable to increase the number of places in the University—which would command the confidence of parents who desire that their sons should be brought under the influence of sound religious and Protestant instruction.

Besides this, it is believed that a private hall, of the kind proposed, offers some advantages not to be found elsewhere. These are—

1. The more domestic character of the establishment. It is intended that the students should live under the same roof—take their meals and enjoy the freest intercourse, with the principal. Thus it may be expected that the benefits of a University education will be secured, in combination with the comforts and refining influences of a family home.

2. A closer superintendence over both the morals and the intellectual progress of the student than can be easily secured in a large college, as at present conducted. The students being constantly under the eye of the principal, an attention can be paid to individuals, which, under the present system, is hardly possible.

3. The safeguards which the system furnishes against one of the chief dangers of the University—that of incurring debt. Experience has shown that this arises in many instances from ignorance, and that, without positive extravagance, the young student may be led into unnecessary expense, by not knowing how to manage things to the best advantage. Under the proposed system, direct communication between the student and the tradesmen of the place will be, as far as possible, obviated everything—with the exception of clothe, books, and travelling expenses, being found for him, and all payments passing through the hands of the principal.

4. It is often found convenient for students to remain at Oxford during the shorter vacations, and, perhaps, part of the long vacation. This is, under the present system, difficult of accomplishment; and in many cases, on account of the absence of due superintendence over the students, the college refuses permission to them to remain within their walls in vacation. In a hall of the kind proposed, this difficulty will be removed, and arrangements may be made for the residence of the students during a large part, or even the whole of the year.

After a careful consideration of the probable expenses, £801. for the academical year, consisting (practically) of three terms, each containing eight or nine weeks, has been fixed on as the lowest sum compatible with prudence. This, it will be understood, includes all the student's expenses, except clothes, books, and journeys. It does not, of course, include fees paid to the University for matriculation, or for degrees, but it is intended to include the annual University dues. Fifteen pounds caution-money will be required of each student on entering, 10*l.* of which will be returned to him on his taking his name off the books of the hall. It will be understood that private halls of the kind proposed will enjoy, equal with the largest college, every University privilege.

The Rev. E. A. Litton ventures, in making this experiment, to solicit the co-operation and support of all among the clergy and laity who have at heart the interests of religion, and feel the importance of imbuing those intended for the ministry with right sentiments.

It is desirable that any communications on the subject should be addressed to the Rev. E. A. Litton, as soon as possible, with a view to making arrangements for the ensuing Michaelmas term.

86, High-street, Oxford.

#### PIEDMONT, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, AND THE POPE.

The Papal contest with Spain has assumed a more embittered aspect. It has been already stated that Franchi, the Papal Nuncio, on leaving Madrid, lodged a note with the Government, alleging that he was compelled to depart because the Concordat was violated. In reply, the Spanish Government has addressed a memorandum to the Catholic Powers, showing that Spain is none the less Catholic because she is tolerant; and that the Concordat has really been violated by the Spanish prelates, but that the Government, by depriving the Church of "real property," which cannot be held in mortmain, is carrying out that instrument. This circular, written by General Zabala, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a remarkable document. In reference to the small amount of religious freedom allowed in Spain, he says:—

What reasonable objection can the Holy See raise against the Spanish Government, when we merely guarantee to a man who professes a creed different from our own, that his conscience shall be subjected to no inquisitorial scrutiny; that the secrets of his home and hearth shall not be violated; and that the ancient persecutions of the once famous "Tribunal of Faith" shall not be brought to bear against the religious opinions which he may privately entertain?

In defence of the measures taken for restricting the numbers of the priesthood, the Minister replies, that,

for ages past, Spain has been encumbered with ecclesiastics without benefices, occupation, or visible means of subsistence:—

Instead of being useful to Church or State, they are a perpetual source of annoyance to both. The laws, both civil and ecclesiastical, condemn this abuse, which has been gradually increased and developed; whilst the State has been hastening to decay and ecclesiastical discipline has been relaxed. Bishops, therefore, will henceforth be permitted to ordain ecclesiastics, in such numbers only as may be requisite for the actual service of the Church, and will not be permitted to inundate the land with useless idle priests and religious orders. For this purpose, the numbers of the clergy are to be fixed,—at least approximately.

With respect to the sale of ecclesiastical benefices, the General demonstrates, that, instead of being a violation of the Concordat, it is in exact unison with Articles 38 and 35, which prescribe the immediate sale of such lands, the produce to be applied to the true purposes of public worship, and converted into inscriptions on the public debt. Signor Zabala, in his turn, reproaches the Holy See for its eager maintenance of all those articles which tend to the temporal aggrandisement of the Church:—

The Queen's Government, (he remarks), cannot conclude without expressing its deep regret, to see the Holy See engaged in a conflict, in which, admitting that all its demands should be acceded to,—they would be found to be merely questions involving material and worldly advantages. And this injustice is the more flagrant, as the Holy See embarks in a conflict with a nation whose generosity to the Church is boundless, whose annual endowment to the clergy is 179,915,173 reals—a far higher proportion than is devoted by any other Catholic State to the same sacred object. The Holy See thus enters the lists with a nation which tolerates the scandal of seeing the entire produce of the taxes in several of its provinces insufficient to defray the imposts levied by the Church; and this without including the emoluments privately exacted by the members of the clergy, and the diocesan dues, which of themselves amount to an enormous sum. In return for these advantages, the Holy See hurls accusations against the Queen's Government, because, in the budget for the present year, overwhelmed with internal embarrassments and public calamities which have laid waste the country, the Government has retained a certain percentage on the income of the Church,—a retention which has been made provisionally upon the salaries of all the other servants of the State, and accepted without a murmur by the widows and orphans of the defenders of the country. If the Holy See should unhappily persist in this course of conduct, and a serious conflict should result from its present hostility, the Queen's Government will be compelled to have recourse, with inflexible severity, to chastisement and repression for its legitimate defence; though it will never forget the respect due to the Head of the Church, whatever may be his acts. The Queen's Government would, however, deplore a fatal blindness which must end in placing the successor of St. Peter among the enemies of a Christian and Catholic nation, whose greatest pride it has ever been to call itself Christian and Catholic.

It is already known that the Pope addressed two Allocutions to a Secret Consistory on the 26th of last month. The texts of these documents is now published, and it appears that one is devoted to His Holiness's grievances in Spain and Switzerland, and the other to Piedmont. As regards Spain, after stating the wrongs the Church has endured, and has still to endure, from the Spanish Government, and how he pleaded and protested through his Nuncio, the Pope simply proceeds to annul and abrogate all the laws he complains of, though they have been passed by the Cortes, and sanctioned by the Queen. He says:—

Therefore, in this assembly, we raise our voice and loudly protest against all that the civil power has recently done in Spain, and is still doing, against the Church, its liberties and rights, and against our authority and that of the Holy See; and, above all, we bitterly deplore that our solemn Concordat has been violated contrary to the law of nations; that the authority of the bishops has been interfered with in the exercise of their ministry; that violence has been used towards those bishops; and that the patrimony of the Church has been usurped contrary to all law, human and Divine. Moreover, by our apostolic authority, we disallow and abrogate the laws and decrees before mentioned, and declare them to be null and of no value. We warn, we exhort, we implore, with all the energy we possess, the authors of these acts attentively to consider that those who fear not to afflict and torment His holy Church will not be able to flee from the avenging hand of God.

His Holiness then praises the conduct of the Spanish prelates, and draws a distinction between the Government and the Queen, whom he represents as submitting to compulsion, and who is free, therefore, from the responsibility of the laws and decrees that fall under his ban.

The state of things in Switzerland the Pope represents as to be deplored and disapproved, the property and functions of the Church being completely destroyed or submitted to the arbitrary jurisdiction of the civil power; but this he merely alludes to, intending to devote another Allocution to "a subject so full of bitterness."

Sardinia and Piedmont are treated less mercifully. Not only are the offensive laws abrogated, particularly that "very unjust and fatal one radically suppressing almost all the religious and monastic orders," but the King, his Ministers, the majority of the Deputies and Senators, and an immense number of the population, are stricken with the Greater Excommunication. His Holiness says:—

Therefore, in this most illustrious assembly, we again raise our apostolic voice, and we definitively disallow, condemn, and declare absolutely null and of no effect, as well the before-mentioned law as all and every of the other deeds, acts, and decrees done by the Piedmontese Government, to the damage of the authority and rights of religion, the Church, and the Holy See, of which we spoke with grief in our Allocution of the 22nd January of the present year, and in that of to-day. Moreover,

with incomparable anguish of soul, we are compelled to declare that all those who feared not to propose, to approve, and to sanction in the Sardinian Chambers the before-mentioned decrees and laws against the rights of the Church and the Holy See, as well as their authors, abettors, counsellors, adherents, and administrators, have incurred the Greater Excommunication, and the other ecclesiastical pains and penalties indicated by the Sacred Canons, the Apostolic Constitutions and General Councils, and above all, by the Holy Council of Trent.

The Spanish Government have received the Pope's Allocution. Canovas is sent to Rome with letters, and without any official character.

The many sorrows of the Holy Father have just been multiplied by the unfilial and Gallican conduct of the Swiss canton of the Grisons. The civil authorities have presumed to demand of the clergy the records of the mixed marriages they have celebrated. The clergy refuse compliance, and the secular authorities take measures to vindicate their authority. The Apostolic Nuncio appeals to the Federal Government, the Federal Government transmits the complaints to the cantonal authorities, and the cantonal authorities declare that they owe the Pope's Nuncio no explanation on the subject, but that the only bishop entitled to represent the clergy of the Grisons to the temporal government is the bishop of the diocese, with whom they are ready to settle the matter. The Federal Government has transmitted this reply to the Nuncio, declaring that it quite agrees with the cantonal government as to the rights of the case.

ARCHDEACON DENISON.—Articles of complaint have been duly filed against Archdeacon Denison by the promoter of the proceedings, the Rev. Joseph Ditcher; and, under the 11th and 12th sections of the Church Discipline Act, the Archbishop of Canterbury has now been called upon to sit and hear the case according to law. If a mandamus should be necessary to compel the unwilling or timid primate, that mandamus will be applied for. The Archbishop's answer to Mr. Ditcher's application is now anxiously expected.—*Morning Advertiser*.

THE FREE-CHURCH PRESBYTERIES throughout the country are at present holding conferences with delegates from Deacons' Courts, for the purpose of taking steps for carrying out the resolutions of last Assembly, in furtherance of the movement for increasing the equal dividend to the ministers.—*Witness*.

THE BAPTISTAL REGENERATION VETO IN THE DIOCESE OF EXETER.—The Bishop of Exeter has so repeatedly ventured on braving public indignation, by excluding, as far as possible, clergymen of sound principles from entering his diocese, that it is a matter of interest to particularise various instances which have come to our knowledge. The case of Mr. Gorham is notorious. Besides that, the subjoined statement of rejections, chiefly on the ground of baptism, may, we believe, be relied on. The names of the Rev. Messrs. Clarke, Cole, Roberts, and Dr. Beall have been mentioned to us, but without details, and we much fear there may be others whose cases have found no public voice.—*Record*.

THE VICAR OF FROME.—An impression in connexion with the correspondence recently published between the Bishop of Bath and Wells and the Vicar of Frome, appears to have gone abroad, to the effect that the Rev. W. J. Bennett has succeeded in removing the opposition manifested by his parishioners on his first appointment to the Vicarage of Frome, and that he is now following the even tenor of his way, without opposition, and even with approval. A memorial signed by a large majority of the trustees of the Frome charities has been forwarded to the bishop, protesting against such a construction of their conduct.

CHURCH-RATE CONTESTS.—At Uxbridge, the proposal for a Church-rate has led to a poll which resulted in its rejection by 161 to 110. Several liberal Churchmen voted against the rate. At Parkham, near Bideford, no one could be found to second the proposal of the churchwarden of a penny rate, while a counter-proposition that no rate be laid was carried by ten to four.

THE WESLEYANS AND THE EDUCATION BILLS.—The Education Committee of the Wesleyan Conference now sitting has adopted a resolution in reference to the Education Bills, protesting against the adoption of any plan of education, excluding religious teaching. The following is its conclusion:—"This committee, therefore, takes the present opportunity of expressing its opinion, that should endeavour be made, in a future session of Parliament, to obtain legal sanction for a system of secular education which shall exclude religious teaching, it will be the duty of the Managing Committee to use every means in their power to prevent such a measure from receiving the sanction of the Legislature."

#### Religious Intelligence.

HORTON COLLEGE.—The public services, at the commencement of the session, were held on Wednesday week. Dr. Ackworth, the president, read the annual report, which stated that, of the twenty-four students on the list last year, seven had left the college—one from ill-health, five for ministerial labour in different parts of England and Scotland, and one for missionary work in India. To the seventeen thus remaining, nine had been added on Tuesday from a longer list of candidates, the number for the present session being thus made up to twenty-six. The list of studies pursued last year was as usual long and varied, and the testimonials of the examiners spoke very highly of the diligence and progress evinced by most of the students. An important change had been made in the tutorship; Dr. Ackworth having been compelled, from a regard to his health, to relin-



quish the post. To this office, after long and anxious inquiry, the Rev. Charles Daniell, formerly of Hull, but more recently of Melksham, Wilts, had been very cordially invited, and, with Mrs. Daniell, had taken domestic charge of the institution. The staff of tutors had thus been increased to three, and it was stated that changes in the curriculum of study were in progress, with the twofold design of augmenting the efficiency of the course and of adapting it to the various capabilities and attainments of the students admitted. The movement for a new college had so far progressed, that a sum of 5,000*l.*, or half the amount required, had been subscribed or promised. The Rev. W. F. Barchell moved the adoption of the report, and several gentlemen afterwards spoke. At a private meeting of the committee, conjointly with the donors of 100*l.* and upwards, arrangements were made which will probably result in the erection of a college worthy of the denomination and of the country, in an appropriate, healthful, and convenient site.

**PLYMOUTH.**—The Rev. J. Griffith Jukes, late of New Broad-street Chapel, City, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Church and congregation assembling in Union Chapel, Courtenay-street, Plymouth, and intends entering upon his stated labours the last Sabbath in this month.

A NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL was opened a few days ago in Leeds. The afternoon service was commenced by singing a hymn from the Leeds hymn-book, after which the Rev. J. G. Miall, of Salem Chapel, Bradford, read the Scriptures, and offered the dedicatory prayer. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Stoughton, of London. In the evening, the Rev. J. R. Campbell, M.A., of Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, read the Scriptures and offered prayer, when the Rev. J. Stoughton again preached. On the following Sunday morning, the Rev. W. Hudswell, of Leeds, preached an admirable sermon. In the afternoon, the Rev. A. M'Millan, of Gomersal, and in the evening, the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, preached. The collections amounted to 51*l.* On Tuesday evening, a public meeting was held in the Town's School-room, which closed the services in connexion with the above event; E. Baines, Esq., of Leeds, presided. The chairman then referred to the object which had brought the company together, congratulated the Rev. T. Betty and his people on the erection of a commodious, comfortable, and handsome building, the opening services of which were just being concluded, and expressed his best wishes and hopes that peace and prosperity might be largely enjoyed by both. Mr. Betty expressed his gratitude to the chairman, to the friends in Leeds and Halifax, and throughout the West-Riding, and to the Baptist and other friends in the neighbourhood, who had so largely and generously assisted in the erection of the building. The following gentlemen also spoke on the occasion:—J. Crossley, Esq., Rev. G. W. Conder, Rev. T. Scales, R. D. Newman, Esq., the treasurer, T. E. Plint, Esq., Rev. J. Aston, and the Rev. J. B. French, all of whom gave expression to the pleasure they felt, and the hopes they entertained, in regard to the future prosperity of the new cause at Stanningley.

**SWANAGE, DORSET.**—On Wednesday, August 8, services were held in connexion with the institution of the Rev. S. T. Allen, late of the Western College, Plymouth, to the pastorate of the Independent Church, Swanage. The Rev. J. R. Gouty, of Poole, opened the morning service by reading suitable portions of the Scriptures, and by prayer. A preliminary discourse was delivered by the Rev. U. B. Randall, M.A., of Wareham. The Rev. J. Allen, of Chudleigh (the father of the newly-chosen pastor), proposed the usual questions, and offered the designation prayer. The Rev. Professor Allott, LL.D., of the Western College, Plymouth, delivered an affectionate charge to the minister, and the Rev. F. T. Traumer (Wesleyan) implored the Divine blessing. The evening service was opened by the Rev. J. Osborne (Baptist), of Poole. The Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A., of Poole, addressed the people on the relative position of the Church and the pastor. The services of the day were concluded with prayer by the pastor. Between the services, dinner and tea were provided for a large number in a booth specially erected for the occasion, and neatly decorated. After dinner, W. Tyce, Esq., of Sopley-park, presiding, several of the assembled friends congratulated the Church and their pastor on their present success, and expressed their best wishes for their future and eternal welfare. On the following Sabbath the Rev. Dr. Allott preached the introductory sermons.

### Correspondence.

REV. J. A. JAMES'S JUBILEE.  
To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—There are some circumstances connected with this movement that are not generally known, but which justice to the case itself, and to the parties immediately concerned, seem to require publicity. It should be known that Mr. James's own Church and congregation have, for special purposes, within about these last twelve months, raised a sum approaching to five thousand pounds. Three thousand of this was for Springhill College, and the remaining part for chapels that have been originated by themselves. To this fact it must be added that Mr. James was quite unwilling that these great public objects should be obstructed, or even for the time suspended, by any reference to his own approaching jubilee. But, under this pressure, the Church and congregation have raised a handsome sum to be presented to him on the day of its celebration, which sum it is understood Mr. James intends to devote in perpetuity to the cause of aged and afflicted ministers. It was under these circumstances, so honourable to the pastor and the people of Carr's-lane, that the idea of a general appeal arose.

It appeared to a number of Mr. James's friends that

this interesting era of his life and of his ministry should be marked by some permanent memorial: and they believed that such was the influence of his character, and of his labours, both of the pulpit and the press, that a suitable appeal had only to be made "to his friends everywhere," as should such a response from his own country, her colonies, and from the United States, as should enable the Testimonial Committee to erect in the town which has so long been the honoured seat of his labours, a temple, or temples, for the honour of God, and for the advancement of the best interests of his fellow-townsmen for the present and coming ages.

CHARLES GREENWAY, Secretary.  
Aston Newtown, Birmingham, August 13, 1855.

### Parliamentary Proceedings.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Decimal Coinage, in favour of, 1.  
Hackney Carriages, for Amendment of Law, 1.  
Intoxicating Liquors, for Prohibiting the Sale of during Lord's-day, 23.  
Public-houses (Scotland) Act, for Inquiry into, 3.  
Intoxicating Liquors, for Prohibiting the Sale of, 2.  
Sale of Beer, &c. Act, for Repeal of, 1.  
War, for Discontinuing, 1.  
Church of England, for Alteration of Thirty-nine Articles, 1.  
Church-rate Abolition Bill, in favour of, 2.  
Income-tax, for a Graduated Scale, 1.  
Licences, against Alteration of Present System, 2.  
Malt Liquors, &c., to Prevent Adulteration of, 1.  
Maynooth College Act, for Repeal of, 1.  
Poor-law (Ireland), for Amendment of, 1.  
Stamp Duties, for Alteration, 1.  
Polish Auxiliaries, in favour of, 1.

##### BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Charitable Trusts Bill.  
School Grants Security for Application Bill.  
Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill.  
Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill.  
Dispatch of Business, Court of Chancery Bill.

##### BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Exchequer-bills (7,000,000*l.*) Bill.  
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.  
Militia Pay Bill.  
Burials Bill.  
Criminal Justice Bill.  
Charitable Trusts Bill.  
Union of Contiguous Benefices Bill.  
Crime, &c. (Ireland) Bill.  
School Grants, &c. Bill.

### DEBATES.

#### BURIALS BILL.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, on the question that this bill be read a third time,

Lord EBRINGTON, having called the attention of the House to the inconvenience caused by the diversity of the arrangements required by different bishops as the condition of consecrating burial-grounds, moved the addition of a clause providing that it should not be necessary for the burial board of any parish to do more than prove that a requisite line of demarcation had been made between the parts intended for the interment of members of the Church of England and others, and that no proceedings should be instituted against any minister of the Church of England on account of his having officiated at the interment in such ground after it had been approved by the Secretary of State, and before its consecration.

Sir G. GREY opposed the clause, observing that he did not think the bishop would require such conditions as were manifestly contrary to public opinion. It might be desirable to obviate the distinctions between classes as much as possible, but the act having provided that there should be a separation of the ground, he did not think it would be desirable to determine the form of separation, or whether it should be by a wall, ditch, or fence.

Mr. W. J. Fox was not aware that a formidable wall between the dead of one religious denomination and those of another was required by the laity of either denomination. Such separation was unseemly in the extreme, and he should therefore support the clause.

Mr. WIGRAM was of opinion that even if bishops did require walls to be erected, it was a question hardly worth discussing. The consecrated ground was equally open to Dissenters, but they demanded that their own ministers should officiate, and so long as there was such a thing as an Established Church, it was quite right, following out the apostolical injunction, that everything should be done decently and in order, to insist on a distinct line of demarcation.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was of opinion that the proposed clause would not effect the object of the mover.

Mr. HADFIELD said, the distinction was contrary to the wishes of the people, and an offence to the religious feeling of the country.

Mr. BELL supported the clause, observing that in reality the grievance was a Churchman's, and not a Dissenter's grievance.

Lord EBRINGTON, in reply, admitted the great difficulties of the question, and observed that the only part of the clause which he wished more particularly to press was the provision exempting clergymen from penalties.

Sir G. GREY reminded the honourable member that he had not mentioned a single case where a clergyman had been subjected to penalties on the account mentioned in the clause. If clergymen buried the dead in unconsecrated ground they violated the feelings of members of the Church of England, and deprived themselves of their fees, neither of which subjects had been dealt with by the honourable member.

Lord EBRINGTON should divide upon the clause as it stood.

The House divided, when the numbers were—For the clause, 26; against it, 29: majority against the clause, 3.

The bill, with some verbal alterations, was then passed.

Mr. BELL moved, on behalf of Mr. Miall, the following clauses:—

(A.) Where any unconsecrated burial-grounds have been closed under the herein recited acts, it shall be lawful to provide a new burial-ground under such and the present acts to be either in part or wholly unconsecrated, notwithstanding the parochial burial-ground may not have been closed.

(B.) Where for any reason it may be deemed undesirable to erect in the consecrated part of a burial-ground a chapel for the performance of Divine service, it shall be obligatory on the Burial Board to erect a chapel on the unconsecrated part thereof, unless it shall be determined by three-fourths of the vestry that the same is undesirable and unnecessary, as herein before provided.

(C.) All notices relative to the closing of the burial-grounds, or of vestry meetings to be held in pursuance of this and of the herein recited acts, shall be affixed to the doors of all places of worship in the respective parishes to which they refer.

Sir G. GREY said that there was now full power in the vestries to do what was proposed by this clause.

Mr. BELL was informed that it was not in their power, and it was to remove all doubt that he proposed the clause.

The clause was negatived.

The bill then passed.

#### LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

This bill was discussed in the Lords, on Thursday. Lord REDESDALE, in presenting a petition against the bill from the Merchants' House of Glasgow, renewed his appeal that the bill should be dropped. An irregular discussion followed; and when the order of the day for going into committee came on, Lord ST. LEONARDS opposed it, professing no desire to throw the bill over for the session, but simply a wish to consider it in a select committee, which might be accomplished in three or four hours. Lord CAMPBELL earnestly recommended the adoption of the same course, and Earl GREY moved that the bill should be referred to a select committee. He differed from the other two Peers, and thought the bill "unimprovable." Lord MONTEAGLE and Lord REDESDALE supported, and Earl GRANVILLE and Lord STANLEY of Alderley opposed, the motion.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 28 to 11, and the House went into committee; Lord ST. LEONARDS saying it would be a perfect farce,—he had not had time to prepare a single amendment.

Various amendments were, however, proposed. On clause 1, Lord MONTEAGLE moved that the minimum of the capital of any company should be fixed at 10,000*l.*, and the minimum of shares at 25*l.* Negatived by 18 to 9. On the motion of Earl GREY, however, the committee agreed to an amendment fixing the minimum number of shareholders at 25. On clause 6, Earl GREY moved the insertion of words to the effect that a public auditor should be appointed to audit the accounts of limited liability companies. Negatived by 18 to 10. Earl GREY then moved that the House should resume. Negatived by 19 to 10. On the motion of Earl GREY, a clause was inserted making the directors of any company that declared a dividend when the undertaking was insolvent, jointly and severally liable for the debts of the company. Clauses 13 and 14 were struck out, and the House resumed.

On the motion for the third reading of the Bill on Saturday, Lord LYTTELTON renewed the protest against persisting with so important a measure without affording time for the due consideration of its details. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended the course which the Government had pursued in pressing forward the measure this session, and briefly expressed his approval of the principles it involved.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed after a clause had been added empowering the Board of Trade to appoint auditors, under certain regulations, for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of the companies who might avail themselves of the privileges created by the measure.

In the Commons, on the same day, the bill, having been brought down from the Upper House, the successive changes effected in that measure by the Peers were read from the chair, and elicited considerable criticism. Mr. Williams, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, Mr. Malins, and other supporters of the original bill, complained of the narrow spirit in which it had been treated "elsewhere," and of the restrictive tendency of the amendments that had been introduced.

Lord PALMERSTON and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL admitted the injurious nature of many of the changes thus effected, but recommended the House to accept the bill as it stood rather than risk it altogether by rejecting the Lords' amendments. In that case, the Premier urged, the whole ground would have to be gone over again next session, whereas by taking the measure as it was, the principle would be definitively adopted, and a better bill might easily be introduced hereafter on the foundation now laid.

This course was ultimately pursued, all the amendments being agreed to, and the bill passed without further modification as sent down from the Peers.

On Saturday, the Lords disagreed with the Commons' amendment, which substituted the Charity Commissioners for the Church Building Commissioners, as the authorities to carry the act into effect.

#### THE UNION OF CONTIGUOUS BENEFICES BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill, on Thursday, Mr. HADFIELD said he thought that the Church of England ought to be much obliged to him —(laughter) for getting rid of the Church Building Commissioners.

Mr. PELLATT said he understood appeals were to be made to the judicial committee of the Privy Council. It however appeared that to that body the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London were to be joined.

Sir G. GREY said that in the amended reprint of the bill the appeals were directed to be made to the judicial committee only.

Mr. HADFIELD moved to add the following clause:—

That the inhabitants shall have authority to stipulate, as a condition for giving such consent as aforesaid, such terms respecting any liability to rates, taxes, or other imposts, now payable to or for any existing church, which, under the powers of this act, shall be taken down, or the repairs of any new church, or the conduct of Divine service therein, and the aboli-



tion of all or any such rates, taxes, or imposts, or any part thereof, as they shall deem to be just and reasonable; and such terms as aforesaid shall be set forth in such scheme, and shall be binding and conclusive so soon as any union of benefices shall be ordered as hereinafter mentioned.

Sir G. GREY thought that the clause was objectionable in point of form. He was not prepared to assent to it.

The clause was negatived, and the bill passed.

#### LEASES AND SALES OF SETTLED ESTATES BILL.

In committee on this bill, Mr. WHITESIDE objected to clause 20, because, he said, although disguised, it specially referred to Sir Thomas Wilson, who it was said intended to enclose Hampstead-heath. Mr. FORSTER said that Sir Thomas Wilson need not come to Parliament for powers to build on the heath if this bill passed without the 20th clause. The debate that arose turned on the Wilson case; and the opposition to the clause on this ground was so great, that the SOLICITOR-GENERAL agreed to withdraw the bill.

#### DESPATCH OF BUSINESS—COURT OF CHANCERY BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill on Wednesday,

Mr. HADFIELD moved that the bill be committed that day three months. On a division there were—For the motion 0; Against it, 35. Considerable amusement was created by this result. Mr. Hadfield and another honourable gentleman, who acted with him as teller, being the only supporters of the motion, and they of course were not counted.

The House went into committee on the bill *pro forma*, and immediately resumed.

In committee on the bill, at the morning sitting, on Thursday, Sir JAMES GRAHAM urged many objections to the measure. As a member of the Chancery Commission, he had recommended the abolition of the office of Master in Chancery, and he believed that on the whole the change has been salutary and efficacious. But the change proposed by the present bill—the appointment of additional junior clerks in chambers—although approved by the Judges, the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellors—should be regarded with great jealousy. Although there are no arrears in the courts, there are great arrears in the chambers, not from want of junior clerks, but because the senior clerks are overwhelmed with work. The great object of the changes in 1852 was, that the judges should have a cause under their control from its commencement to its final adjudication. But the judges have given less time to business in chambers—a portion instead of the whole of a day in the week—than is desirable. They ought, at least, to devote a day a week to chamber business.

In order to give the committee some idea of the business which is got through, I may state that during the last year 12,000 ordinary summonses have been heard, which were before heard by the Masters' head-clerks; that 5,000 orders have been made, which were before these alterations made by the Masters; that 3,500 orders have been issued, which before required a motion or petition to be made in open court; and that there have been 500 summonses in the nature of decrees for execution, which formerly required a bill and the attendant expenses.

The appointment of additional junior clerks is beginning at the wrong end; it is to be feared they will do the work of the Masters' clerks, the clerks of the Judges will do the work of the Masters, and the Judges will no longer be responsible for business in chambers. The clauses of the bill will tempt the Judges to transfer duties to their subordinates, and hold out inducements to patronage; and he should prefer the appointment of additional judges to prevent the accumulation of chamber business.

Mr. MALINS said that if there were an accumulation of chamber business, it ought to be remedied; but the remedy need not be additional judges. He had been in communication with the judges' clerks, who performed their duties admirably, and he had been informed by them that the present staff of chief clerks was sufficient to dispose of the business, provided that they had the assistance of additional junior clerks, and that the attendance of judges at chambers more than twice a week for one or two hours was unnecessary.

The Chairman here reported progress, as the time of the morning sitting had expired.

In committee, on Friday, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL made some general remarks on the reforms recently effected in the Court, and on the unsatisfactory state of the appellate jurisdiction in the House of Lords—remarks in which Sir J. GRAHAM concurred. Clause 2 of the bill was omitted; and, the standing orders being suspended, the measure passed through the remaining stages.

#### NAVY PATRONAGE.

At the evening sitting, on Thursday, Captain SCOBELL moved for a select committee to inquire into the government of the navy relating to the lists of officers, patronage, promotion, and the efficiency of the seamen of all the grades belonging to it. His object was to show that promotion is obtained through family and political influence.

Sir CHARLES WOOD objected to the motion on the ground that the whole subject had been inquired into by Lord Seymour's Committee; and that all their recommendations except one—on the promotion of captains to be admirals by selection instead of seniority—had been adopted. He entered somewhat into the subject to show the difficulty of disposing of patronage, as complaints are rife whether promotions are made by seniority or selection. He defended the constitution of the Admiralty.

While Admiral Walcott was speaking, a member moved that the House be counted; and as there were not forty members present, the House adjourned.

#### OUR FINANCIAL POSITION.

In the House of Lords, on Friday night, after several bills had been forwarded a stage, Lord MONT-

EAGLE took advantage of the committee upon the Exchequer-bills Bill to discuss the financial position of the country, the enormous cost at which the war was conducted, and the mode in which that cost was defrayed. He did not object to the expenditure they were incurring, because the country was engaged in a great contest, and it was the duty of Parliament to make the sacrifices necessary to bring that contest to a speedy and successful termination. What was our present expenditure compared with its average amount for the three years immediately preceding the war? The army expenditure on the average of 1851, 1852, and 1853 was 6,828,000*l.*; in 1854 it rose to 8,810,000*l.*; and in 1855 it reached 18,789,000*l.* Our naval expenditure underwent an even greater increase, its average on the three years ending 1853 being 6,828,000*l.*; in 1854 it rose to 14,800,000*l.*; and in the present year it exceeded 19,000,000*l.* The Ordnance expenditure on the average of the three years ending in 1853 was 2,666,000*l.*; in 1854 it increased to 5,900,000*l.*; and this year it was as high as 8,644,000*l.* The aggregate expenditure for these three departments on the average of the three years above named was 16,300,000*l.*; in 1854 it rose to 29,600,000*l.*; and in 1855 to 46,812,000*l.* Add to this vote of credit of 3,000,000*l.*, and here was a sum of nearly 50,000,000*l.* voted this year to defray the cost of the war. The total amount which the country was called upon to provide for the expenditure of the year, including the cost of the civil establishments and the interest of the debt, was between 80,000,000*l.* and 90,000,000*l.* Now, nothing that was really wanted for the purposes of the war should be grudged; yet a large proportion of this enormous expenditure was intended, not so much for the services in the Crimea and the Baltic, as for the creation in this country of permanent military establishments infinitely greater than could be maintained in time of peace. Large sums were being actually and prospectively incurred for erecting huge barracks at home. No doubt, to a considerable degree the disasters we encountered at the commencement of the war were owing to an undue reduction of our military establishments; but far too much of the suffering endured had been ascribed to that one cause; and it should be borne in mind that, but for the reduction of our establishments and the consequent remissions of taxation which took place during the peace, this country could never have accumulated the unexampled wealth, and almost inexhaustible resources, which now enabled it to bear the colossal burdens imposed upon it by a renewal of hostilities. Experience of the past showed that it would be most unwise to expect the people of this country to endure war taxation and war establishments, when peace happily returned. He objected, also, to the issue of Exchequer-bills as a means of raising money, the waste of a productive source of revenue by the repeal of the Newspaper Stamp Act, and the liabilities assumed in contracting the Turkish Loan, which, as he urged, would give France the opportunity of escaping from her share of the burden, and leaving us to pay the whole interest alone.

Lords MALMESBURY, GRANVILLE, and CLARENDON spoke upon the Turkish Loan, maintaining the good faith of France; but Lord GREY condemned the nature of the contract for that loan, as likely to lead to misunderstanding with both France and Turkey, and censured in some detail the profligate expenditure in all branches of the public service connected with the war. A time of reaction would come, the interest on all the money thus wantonly spent would have to be paid, and not only would there be the same discontent as had followed the last war, but the emigration which had made so much progress of late years would afford a strong temptation to all who could leave the country to seek one less burdened by taxation.

#### ITALIAN LEGION.—STATE OF ITALY.

In the Commons, on Friday, Mr. BOWYER, moving that the House at its rising should adjourn till Monday, offered a defence for the conduct of the Pope and the King of Naples; and, denying that the state of Italy is so bad as represented, he referred the frustration of constitutional government to the "secret societies" and "Lord Minto's mission." With regard to the Italian Legion, it is highly desirable; but it may, when disbanded, become dangerous to public tranquillity.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the Legion would consist of from 4,000 to 6,000 men. These men, having been well disciplined, will, when disbanded, be less likely to be turbulent subjects. He thought Mr. Bowyer would confer a greater favour on the Governments he patronises—those of Rome and Naples—by holding his tongue, than by attempting any defence. Everybody knows that the greatest cruelty has been exercised in those countries. Cruelty may be practised without the victims being put to death. He denied that the British Government are to blame; and he vindicated the mission of Lord Minto—all whose transactions were fair and above board—and the conduct of Mr. Freeborn, at Rome, who only did his duty in granting passports to persons who, in 1849, would have been the victims of private revenge.

The other day I was informed, upon what I believe to be good authority, of a circumstance which, some time ago, occurred in the kingdom of Naples, and which affords us a fair specimen of what is passing in certain parts of Italy. A very respectable man, in a provincial town in the kingdom of Naples, was arrested by the Government authorities; and his friends remonstrated with the officer who had arrested him, saying, "This man is perfectly innocent; he has committed no offence whatever; he leads a quiet life; nobody has accused him of anything, and he must have been arrested through some mistake." The officer replied, "There is no mistake whatever. I know him to be perfectly innocent, and that he has not committed an offence any more than you or I." "Then, why have you arrested him?" was naturally asked. "Why, I have arrested him because I have been lately taken to task by the Govern-

ment for want of activity. I have been told, 'You have arrested nobody for such a length of time, and you must arrest somebody.' Why, then, should I not arrest your friend as well as anybody else?" (Laughter.) Such is the course taken by the Governments of which the honourable and learned member has made himself the advocate. And this is not all. I was informed a short time ago that a man had been arrested in one of these States simply for the purpose of extorting a ransom from his friends; and that, I am told, is no rare occurrence.

Lord HOTHAM rebuked Mr. Bowyer for committing a greater abuse of the privileges of private members than he ever before witnessed.

Motion withdrawn.

#### THE NEW STATUTES AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord MONTAGLE presented a petition from Sir Culling Eardley, complaining of a regulation recently made at Oxford, with respect to admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The noble lord explained the circumstances of the case, which appeared to be, that Sir C. Eardley had matriculated at Oriel College some years since, but on going up for his B.A. degree, he entertained some conscientious scruples, which prevented him from subscribing to the Thirty-nine Articles. Failing to make such subscription, he could not receive his degree, and his name was erased from the college books. Upon the Oxford University Act of last session coming into operation, Sir C. Eardley applied to the Provost of Oriel to have his name replaced upon the books; but was then told that at that time some old statutes against heresy and schism prevented his application from being granted, but that these statutes were undergoing consideration with a view to their modification or abolition. Sir C. Eardley, accordingly, waited until the new statutes were promulgated, and then renewed his application for the restoration of his name, when he was informed that he could be re-admitted to his college, but only on condition of signing a declaration that he was *extra Ecclesiam Anglicanam*. This declaration he declined to make, and now prayed their Lordships' House to prevent the law from being annulled by a regulation of the University. The noble lord (Monteagle) remarked that the University authorities, instead of carrying the law into effect, attempted, by new enactments, which were against the policy of the law, to defeat the intentions of the Legislature.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that justice required him to state that from his intimate knowledge of the petitioner, it would be the greatest hardship in the world to require that gentleman to describe himself as *extra Ecclesiam Anglicanam*. Certainly, if not signing the Thirty-nine Articles placed a person *extra Ecclesiam Anglicanam*, then Sir C. Eardley was in that position; but their Lordships had had it from the highest authority—from the Episcopal bench during the present session—that such signature was not requisite. If to attend the service of the Church of England oftener than any other—to communicate according to the rites of that Church constituted a person *intra Ecclesiam Anglicanam*, then he (the Lord Chancellor) could say, from his personal knowledge, that the petitioner was *intra* and not *extra ecclesiam*. The act of last year would be a dead letter if all those who entertained conscientious doubts as to the propriety of some of the doctrines to be deduced from the Articles were to be excluded from the University.

The Earl of HARROWBY had no hesitation in saying, that on the first blush of the case, the required declaration was, at any rate, against the policy of the law. (Hear.) Whether it was against the letter of the law he would not then say. He feared, however, that the authorities at Oxford were inclined to take narrow rather than broad views of the law, and to wish to bind those who desired to adhere to the Church by their documents, while those who dissented were left to do as they pleased; that was against the policy of the law.

Lord CAMPBELL had no difficulty in saying the refusal of the provost was contrary to the letter, to the spirit, and to the policy of the Act of Parliament. He had no right to say the applicant was without the Anglican Church, because at one period of his life he had expressed doubts as to some of the Thirty-nine Articles.

The subject was then allowed to drop.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, new writs were ordered to issue on the motion of Mr. HAYTER, for Kidderminster, Kilmarnock, and Hertford, in the room of Mr. Lowe, Mr. Bouverie, and Mr. Cowper, who had respectively accepted office as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, President of the Poor-law Board, and President of the Board of Health.

In reply to Mr. KINNAIRD, Sir G. GREY stated that an address had been presented to the Crown praying for some revival in the powers of Convocation, but that the Government had not thought it their duty to recommend Her Majesty to comply with that petition.

Mr. WILSON, in answer to a question from Mr. THORNELY, said that some of the existing arrangements respecting the conveyance of newspapers by post having been found inconvenient, the Treasury, at the request of the Postmaster-General, had consented to allow unstamped journals to pass free to the colonies and foreign countries with the addition of a single postage label. No change, he added, was to be made in the regulations respecting the inland conveyance of newspapers.

On Monday, Lord PALMERSTON promised to produce the report and evidence taken by Sir J. M'Neill and Col. Tulloch respecting their recent inquiries into the state of the Crimean army, with the exception of certain passages of a confidential character.

Mr. WALPOLE gave notice for next session, of his intention to propose some change in the system of national education in Ireland, so as to enable certain



classes who now obtained no share of the grants of public money to participate in the same.

The Charitable Trusts Bill was read a third time in the Commons, on Thursday, when the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that the charities supported by voluntary contributions were not affected by this bill to a greater extent than they were affected by the existing law.

In the Lords, on Saturday, the Lords agreed to the amendments of the Commons on the Charitable Trusts Bill, the LORD CHANCELLOR expressing very great regret that some of the most useful provisions of the bill had been struck out—(hear)—but at this late period of the session he thought it better to adopt them.

#### PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was prorogued yesterday by the Royal Commissioners, who read the following speech:—

#### HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

##### MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express the warm acknowledgments of Her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during a long and laborious session.

Her Majesty has seen with great satisfaction that while you have occupied yourselves in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war, you have given your attention to many measures of great public utility.

Her Majesty is convinced that you will share her satisfaction at finding that the progress of events has tended to cement more firmly that union which has so happily been established between her Government and that of her Ally the Emperor of the French, and Her Majesty trusts that an alliance founded on a sense of the general interests of Europe, and consolidated by good faith, will long survive the wants which have given rise to it, and will contribute to the permanent wellbeing and prosperity of the two great nations whom it has linked together in the bonds of honourable friendship.

The accession of the King of Sardinia to the treaty between Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Sultan, has given additional importance and strength to such alliance, and the efficient force which his Sardinian Majesty has sent to the seat of war to co-operate with the allied armies, will not fail to maintain the high reputation by which the army of Sardinia has ever been distinguished.

Her Majesty has commanded us to thank you for having enabled her to avail herself, as far as has been required, of those patriotic offers of extended service which she has received from the militia of the United Kingdom, and for the means of reinforcing her brave army in the Crimea by an enlistment of volunteers from abroad.

Her Majesty acknowledges with satisfaction the measure which you have adopted for giving effect to the Convention by which, in conjunction with her ally the Emperor of the French, she has made arrangements for assisting the Sultan to provide the means which are necessary to enable him to maintain the efficiency of the Turkish army, which has so gallantly withstood the assaults of its enemies.

Her Majesty, in giving her assent to the Bill which you presented to her for the Local Management of the Metropolis, trusts that the arrangements provided by that measure will lead to many improvements conducive to the convenience and health of this great city.

The abolition of the duty on newspapers will tend to diffuse useful information among the poorer classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

The principle of limited liability, which you have judiciously applied to joint-stock associations, will afford additional facilities for the employment of capital; and the improvements which you have made in the laws which regulate friendly societies will encourage habits of industry and thrift amongst the labouring classes of the community.

Her Majesty trusts that the measures to which she has given her assent for improving the Constitutions of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, for bestowing on the important and flourishing colonies of Tasmania extended powers of self-government, will assist the development of their great natural resources and will promote the contentment and happiness of their inhabitants. Her Majesty commands us to say, that she has been deeply gratified by the zeal for the success of Her Majesty's arms, and by the sympathy for her soldiers and sailors manifested throughout her Indian and Colonial empire, and Her Majesty acknowledges with great satisfaction the generous contributions which her subjects in India, and the Legislatures and inhabitants of the colonies have sent for the relief of the sufferers by the casualties of war.

##### GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her cordial thanks for the readiness and zeal with which you have provided the necessary supplies for carrying on the war in which Her Majesty is engaged.

Her Majesty laments the burthens and sacrifices which it has become necessary to impose upon her faithful people; but she acknowledges the wisdom with which you have alleviated the weight of those burthens by the mixed arrangements which you have made for providing those supplies.

##### MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Her Majesty has commanded us to say that she has seen with sincere regret that the endeavours which, in conjunction with her ally, the Emperor of the French, she made at the recent Conferences at Vienna to bring the war to a conclusion on conditions consistent with the honour of the Allies and with the future security of Europe, have proved ineffectual. But those endeavours having failed, no other course is left to Her Majesty but to prosecute the war with all possible vigour; and Her Majesty, relying upon the support of Parliament, upon the manly spirit and patriotism of her people, upon the never-failing courage of her army and her navy, whose patience under suffering, and whose power of endurance Her Majesty has witnessed with admiration, upon the steadfast fidelity of her Allies, and, above all, upon the justice of her cause, humbly puts her trust in the Almighty Disposer of events for such an issue of the great contest in which she is engaged as may secure to Europe the blessings of a firm and lasting peace.

On your return to your several countries you will have

duties to perform little less important than those which belong to your attendance in Parliament.

Her Majesty trusts that your powerful influence will be exerted for the welfare and happiness of her people, the promotion of which is the object of Her Majesty's constant care, and the anxious desire of her heart.

#### FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.

##### KIDDERMINSTER.

The re-election of Mr. Lowe, the new Vice-President of the Board of Trade, is to be opposed. Mr. Boycott, a gentleman of some influence in the town, has accepted a requisition to come forward for that purpose. Mr. Boycott, in his address, says:—

With respect to the war in which England is now engaged, I shall, if elected, deem it my duty to impress on Her Majesty's Ministers the necessity of adopting a more vigorous and energetic course than heretofore, as the best means of obtaining an honourable and a lasting peace.

A good deal of the opposition to Mr. Lowe's re-election arises from the course taken by Mr. Lowe with regard to the Beer Bill, and which has given offence to the publicans of the borough, a class of voters of some numerical strength in Kidderminster. Preparatory public meetings have been held, at which both candidates have addressed the electors.

Mr. Boycott, at the meeting of his friends, addressed the electors, assuring them that, if elected, he should do all he could to obtain a cheap loaf for the working man. He did not like to see so many drones in the State eating up its resources and doing nothing else. He did not agree with the principle of universal suffrage and the ballot, but he would reduce the elective franchise to 5*l*. He would be glad to see peace established for the sake of making bread and meat cheap for the working man, and he would not support war for the sake of war only. He thought Church-rates ought to be abolished.

Mr. Lowe, at a meeting of his friends, last week, said that the real point at issue in this election was the question—had the Government, in connexion with which he had taken office, the confidence of the electors of this borough, or was there any other Government which could be formed that would be more deserving—whether, in fact, the policy of Lord Palmerston was such as the electors there approved? The question to be decided in this election was whether they were disposed to give their support to a vigorous war, carried on until they could obtain an honourable and a lasting peace, or whether they would support some faltering and half-hearted compromise, which might relieve them from the pressure of the war, but at the cost of the national honour and security, and with the prospect of another contest more arduous to carry on and more difficult to terminate? He then went on to show that Russia had designs of universal dominion, and would obtain it if England and France did not stop Muscovite aggression. Unless the power of Russia were reduced and limited, the rest of Europe would never be safe. A great many members of the Government had been lost; but he believed it now contained none but those who were determined to carry on the war with vigour and perseverance. (Cheers.) Until Russia was reduced to such a state that she could not domineer over the rest of the world, the war must be carried on. An elector asked for an explanation why, during the depression of trade in Kidderminster, Mr. Lowe sent a paltry 10*l*. or 20*l*. to its relief. Mr. Lowe replied that he did not keep an account of such things, but he was a working man himself, and had been so all his life. He began at twenty-one with five shillings in his pocket, with many difficulties in his way, and had worked himself up to independence. But if his 10*l*. or 20*l*. was to be calculated according to the widow's mite, it would be equal to 400*l*. or 4,000*l*. from some who had been candidates there.

##### HERTFORD.

The Hon. W. Cowper, the new President of the Board of Health, has issued an address to his constituents at Hertford, soliciting re-election. He expresses himself in favour of "practical" suggestions relative administrative reform, but concludes by saying:—

I shall be happy to give in person any explanations of my political views that may be desired, but I believe that, at the present moment, you are less inclined to enter into those general topics than to demonstrate to the nation at large the desire to give such support and encouragement to the Government of Lord Palmerston as may enable him to give full effect to his declared resolution of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigour and energy, as the surest way of attaining an honourable and lasting peace.

##### KILMARNOCK BURGHS.

Mr. Bouverie, addressing his late constituents, refers to the proposal to obtain peace by yielding to the enemy's demand, and adds—

Another way is by perseverance in a vigorous prosecution of the war; by a determination to spare no effort and sacrifice to reduce the pretensions and to baffle the designs of our foe, by a resolution to win those fair terms of pacification from his consciousness of defeat which it is idle to expect from his justice or his moderation. Such I believe to be the right road to a restoration of peace.

Last Sunday night a gentleman was observed to retire from one of the Dissenting congregations in Birmingham, and return shortly afterwards to his pew with rather an anxious look. In a few moments subsequently, the gentleman again retired, accompanied by his lady and several other members of the congregation. The movement was noticed generally in the chapel as something unusual, but no one divined the unusual cause. On the conclusion of the services, it was ascertained that the lady had been suddenly seized with the pains of labour, and had been conveyed from the chapel into the vestry, where she was safely delivered of a child.—*Birmingham Mercury*.

#### TAILORS' LABOUR AGENCY—ANNUAL DINNER.

Almost every institution in London has its annual dinner. The Ministerial Whitebait, at Greenwich, and the countless anniversaries at the "London" and the "Albion" have a significance and interest to those more immediately connected with them. The advantages, actual or supposed, which result from them keep up the practice, which, in some respects, is a commendable one. The well-garnished table, with its usual concomitants of "wine and speeches," diffuse a little geniality, and evoke some sympathy on behalf of objects which need hearty co-operation for their successful accomplishment. The privileged and "better" classes understand these appliances and use them; the toiling artisan has but his "club dinner," or his "bean feast," generally more remarkable for their noisy libations than the diffusion of healthy sentiment or the decorous enjoyment of social intercourse. As a "sign of the times," and a hopeful token of better things, the annual dinner of the above establishment affords a pleasing example.

At the Rye House, Hertfordshire, the scene of the famous Titus Oates conspiracy, there assembled on Wednesday last the operatives and officials of the Tailors' Labour Agency, accompanied by several gentlemen who take a lively interest in their enterprise, to enjoy their annual dinner. The gathering was a very suggestive one. Here were a large body of operatives making an experiment under a defined organisation, how to turn their labour to the best advantage; providing week-day and Sunday-schools for their children, and lecture-hall, classes, reading-room, and library for themselves. Then there were Mr. Dunn, the founder of the institution, with Mrs. Dunn and their family, affable, courteous, and attentive to all. The toasts, too, were such as are usual in assemblies of much higher pretensions, and were spoken to with great ability and propriety of sentiment. Reporters for the press were there also, noting their proceedings, and watching with interest those who took part in them. While throughout the whole there was evidence of direction, intelligence, and arrangement, in the highest degree creditable to those who had the management of it.

Mr. Dunn presided at the dinner table, and the proceedings commenced by singing a grace appropriate to the occasion, the words and music of which were the production of two persons connected with the establishment. The usual loyal toasts having been disposed of, Mr. Edwards, the secretary, proposed "Prosperity to the Tailors' Labour Agency." In the course of his remarks, he noticed the satisfactory earnings of the workmen during the past year, and the steady progress of the business; and with respect to the institution, he detailed the progress of the schools, the lectures, classes, &c., and the growing interest which the members manifested in them. It was proposed, he said, to devote another portion of the building to a larger reading-room and class-room, and the classes for music, English grammar, composition, &c., would shortly be resumed. Arrangements were also being made for the winter class of lectures on scientific and general subjects, and the library was receiving frequent additions in works of an interesting and instructive kind. Mr. Edwards concluded by earnestly urging them to individual exertion and the faithful discharge of their various duties, as the best guarantee for an effective union and the promotion of harmony and concord, so essential in carrying out the objects they had in view. The health of the Chairman having been given, Mr. Dunn said in reply, that what they had hitherto accomplished was but the earnest of what they might yet do, if faithful to themselves, and conscientious in their work, they secured, as they were likely to do, the increasing support of the public. Their first efforts should now be directed to the erection of a commodious, well-ventilated workshop, which should be a model for all large establishments, where numbers of men are congregated at a sedentary employment. And having done that, why not purchase several acres of freehold land and erect suburban dwellings, providing also the means of conveyance to and from their daily labour. Mr. Dunn then entered upon statements and figures to show its practicability, and expressed his decided conviction that a few years would accomplish it, however visionary some might consider the project to be. He concluded amidst great cheering by proposing the health of the workmen, which was responded to in suitable terms; and after several other toasts of a complimentary kind, an invigorating cup of tea closed the day's most satisfactory and gratifying proceedings.

#### Postscript.

WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1855.

#### THE DESTRUCTION OF SWEABORG.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

DANTIC, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 11 A.M.

The bombardment of Sweaborg commenced at six o'clock last Thursday morning, and continued until daylight on Saturday. The town itself is burnt to the ground—not one house is left. The dockyards are completely destroyed. All the earthworks and batteries are knocked to pieces. Six magazines blew up. In fact, Sweaborg exists no more. On our side there are very few casualties. This news was brought by the French steamer *Pélican*.

The following despatch was posted up at the Paris Bourse yesterday:—



"Danzig, Aug. 14.

"ADMIRAL PENAUD TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

On Board the Tourville, Aug. 11, 1855.

"The bombardment of Sweaborg by the allied squadrons has been attended with complete success.

"An immense conflagration, which lasted for forty-eight hours, has destroyed nearly all the storehouses and magazines of the Arsenal, which is a complete ruin.

"Various powder magazines and stores of projectiles blew up.

"The enemy has received a terrible blow, and suffers an enormous loss.

"Our loss is insignificant in men, and nothing whatever in material.

"The crews are in a state of enthusiasm."

(From the Times.)

Sweaborg cannot, indeed, be classed with Cronstadt for strength or Sebastopol for importance. Its defences are not of the same character as those which protect the mouth of the Neva. The approach is by channels of sufficient depth and width, but through granite rocks everywhere covered with batteries. As to the value set by the Russians on the place, on the one hand, it appears they took advantage of the winter to convey to Cronstadt the few vessels of war seen last year at Sweaborg; and, on the other hand, they have employed the interval in strengthening to the utmost the fortifications which have just been so summarily destroyed. It was said a few months ago that, having let slip the opportunity of last year, we should find Sweaborg impregnable. It appears, however, that with a proper disposition of the fleet, and by keeping a proper distance, we have disposed of this threat, and shown that wood can sometimes beat granite. Let us hope that when a boat has been proved idle in one place it may in another. According to the programme, the mortar-vessels and the gunboats were to commence the bombardment at two miles' distance, and the liners were only to come in to finish the work. If this is the arrangement which has been so signally successful, it augurs well for the operation of the flotilla, promised by Sir Charles Wood, in the grander sphere of the Neva, or wherever else it is to be employed. From the scanty particulars that have reached us, it appears that the bombardment lasted about forty-five hours, so that during the whole of that time the allied fleets remained in position more or less within gunshot distance of the Russian batteries; yet our loss is said to be trifling in men, and nothing whatever in material, not a ship or a boat sunk or disabled.

The following are extracts from correspondents from the fleet prior to the bombardment:—

Aug. 6.—The fleet weighed from Nargen at 10 A.M., and with the mortar-vessels and gunboats anchored among the small islands off Sweaborg, about 7,000 yards distant. The gunboats will anchor the mortar-vessels in position at 2,500 yards distance from the forts, and then together will open fire on the batteries, Government buildings, &c., at daylight to-morrow. Some boats have been sent in to night (11-12 P.M.) to sweep for infernal machines, and under very favourable circumstances, the weather being misty and overcast.

The French purpose erecting a mortar-battery on a small island here, to play on the town, and they have provided themselves with sandbags, fascines, &c., from Nargen; but it is feared that their position on the island will be untenable.

The mortar-vessels are to be supplied with extra marine artillerymen as reliefs when required, and it is supposed the bombardment, when commenced, will continue all night and several successive days, though as yet the plan of operations is a mere surmise. The rocket-boats are all prepared for service to-night. On our arrival the cathedral was surrounded with troops, and females watching our movements; and I hope by the end of the week we may have good news for our friends in England.

#### GREAT DESTRUCTION OF STORES IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

The *Gazette* of last night contains several despatches from the fleet in the Sea of Azoff, the pith of which is contained in the following despatch from Admiral Lyons:—

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, July 30, 1855.

Sir,—In continuation of the proceedings of the steam squadron in the Sea of Azoff, under the orders of Commander Sherard Osborn, of the *Vesuvius*, I beg leave to enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of two letters from that officer, together with the several enclosures, reporting the steps taken to deprive the enemy of the new harvest, and to cripple his resources of all kinds, since the proceedings which were communicated in my letter of the 7th inst. (No. 538).

During the time the squadron was detained, from stress of weather, under Berutch Spit, near Ghenitch, the vessels were, at every break of the weather, employed in destroying extensive fishing establishments, which supplied the army in the Crimea with fish, as well as guard-houses, barracks, stores of forage, and provisions on the Isthmus of Arabat; and the pontoon or only means of communication between Arabat Spit and the Crimea, at the entrance of the Kara-su River, was burnt by Commander Rowley Lambert, of the *Curlew*. The attack and destruction of Fort Petrovskoi, on the 16th instant, by the combined English and French squadrons named in Commander Osborn's letter, appears to have been accomplished with the usual skill and success which has attended the operations in the Sea of Azoff; and their lordships will observe that particular mention is made of Lieutenant Hubert Campion, senior lieutenant of the *Vesuvius*, who commanded the landing party; and rendered great service. I would particularly beg leave to call their lordships' attention to the high-minded conduct of Captain De Cistère, of his

Imperial Majesty's steamer *Milan*, who, on seeing that the bulk of the squadron was under the orders of Commander Osborn, to whom he was senior, waived his right to plan the attack, and placed his ship, as well as the *Mouette*, in the positions pointed out by Commander Osborn.

In the meantime Lieutenant Hewett, in the *Beagle*, destroyed an extensive collection of fish stores and two large granaries full of corn in the neighbourhood of Berdianak.

After destroying Fort Petrovskoi, the squadron proceeded to Glodna, where some extensive corn and fish stores were destroyed by vessels under the orders of Commander Rowley Lambert, of the *Curlew*; and a similar service was performed at the Crooked Spit, in the Gulf of Azoff, by vessels under the orders of Commander F. A. B. Craufurd, of the *Swallow*. In the meantime Commander Osborn reconnoitred various parts of the coast as far as Taganrog. . . .

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND LYONS,  
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.  
The Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

#### CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The House of Lords met yesterday at a quarter past one o'clock for the prorogation. After an interval occupied with some miscellaneous conversation, the Royal Commissioners having arrived, Her Majesty's assent to the Limited Liability and some other bills was duly signified. The Lords Commissioners consisted of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Granville, the Earl of Harrowby, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. The following are some of the bills to which the Royal assent was given: Consolidated Fund (Appropriation); Exchequer Bills (7,000,000*l.*); Customs Tariff Acts Amendment and Consolidation; Customs Laws Consolidation; Excise Duties; Turkish Loan; Office of Speaker; Dwelling Houses (Scotland); Religious Worship; Slave Trade (Sherbro); Youthful Offenders (No. 2); Fisheries (British Islands and France); Downing-street Public Offices Extension; Turnpike Acts Continuance (No. 2); Sale of Spirits (Ireland); Turnpike Trusts Arrangements; Lunatic Asylums and Regulations Acts Amendment; Militia Ballot Suspension; Coal Mines Inspection; Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Act Continuance; Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Advances; Navigation Works (Ireland); Sale of Beer; Ordnance Board; Passengers Act Amendment; Metropolitan Local Management; Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention; Metropolitan Buildings; Despatch of Business (Court of Chancery); Charitable Trusts; Inverness Bridge; Criminal Justice; Public Houses (Ireland); Public Health (1854) Continuance and Amendment; Diseases Prevention; Militia Pay; School Grants (Security for Application); Public Health (No. 2); Dwellings for Labouring Classes; Burials; Limited Liability; Union of Contiguous Benefices.

The House of Commons having been summoned, the Royal Speech proroguing Parliament was read by the LORD CHANCELLOR (for which see our Parliamentary intelligence). Their Lordships retired about three o'clock.

In the House of Commons, Sir DE LACY EVANS drew a comparison between the British forces arrayed in the prosecution of hostilities towards the close of the last war and the army at present engaged or embodied. The existing force, he declared, was far inferior in strength, although the country generally had so largely expanded in population and wealth. Pointing out various departments which required invigoration, and suggesting some plans for that purpose, he called upon the Government to pledge themselves to increased energy and sincerity in carrying on the contest. The honourable and gallant member proceeded to indicate many sources, in the colonies and elsewhere, whence considerable numbers of troops might be spared or obtained to reinforce the army at the seat of war.

LORD PALMERSTON referred to the many promises already given by himself and his colleagues for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and stated that those pledges would be authenticated in the prorogation Speech about to be delivered. He followed Sir DE L. Evans through some of the topics adverted to in the course of his address, and briefly repeated his assurance that no effort would be spared to improve and enhance the military strength of the country in every department.

I believe that in comparison with the present time there has been no period in the history of this country in which, within the same space of time, such a large augmentation of force has been made, and in which an army so large has been sent out to so distant a country. It is true that the population is greater; but it is also true that the inducements of industry, the wages of labour, are perhaps now more tempting than they have been at any previous time, and that the army therefore has now to combat obstacles which did not formerly exist. Still, however, I must do the people of this country the justice to say that there never was a time in which the patriotism and public spirit of the nation were displayed in a more hearty manner than they have been by the great number who have entered the ranks of the army since the war began. (Hear.) The noble lord was then proceeding to refer to the Indian army, when Mr. V. Smith called his attention to the fact of a messenger having arrived from the Lords. His lordship proceeded: I will only now say, in conclusion, that I thank my honourable and gallant friend for the suggestions which he has made, and I can assure him again that they will receive the most careful consideration of the Government.

The SPEAKER announced that the House of Lords had agreed to the only remaining bills before Parliament.

The Speaker, accompanied by Lord Palmerston, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a few other members present, then left the House. On his return, the right honourable gentleman (without taking the

chair) read to the members then present the Speech which has just been delivered in the Lords, which will be found above, and the session terminated.

#### THE RE-ELECTIONS.

The Hon. W. F. Cowper was re-elected for Hertford yesterday, without opposition. At considerable length he defended his vote on the Church-rate Abolition Bill, and afterwards said:

He was disposed to make such an alteration in Church-rates as should relieve Dissenters from paying rates, even to the parish church. Before, however, any alteration in the present law were made, care should be taken to secure some organisation, by means of which those who frequented the church should contribute to some fund for the maintenance of the church. Such an organisation had not been prepared, and he had not yet seen any solution of the question that was satisfactory to him. At the same time he thought it might be obtained, for, although the question was surrounded with difficulties, he thought the day would arrive when it would be settled as satisfactorily as others which in former times had the effect of relieving the Dissenters from burdens that unduly pressed upon them. Church-rates were, he thought, the last grievance of which the Dissenters had to complain, and that burden would not remain upon them for a much longer period. (Hear, hear.)

He spoke at some length on the subject of the war. He felt assured that our best policy was, to be honest and courageous, and not to listen to the counsels of fear, for this country would bear its burden willingly, in order to attain to a long and honourable peace, as our forefathers bore the burdens when they were engaged in a contest more arduous with the Emperor of that day who threatened to invade the liberties of Europe. (Hear.)

Mr. Boycott having retired in consequence of the small chance he had, Mr. Lowe was re-elected for Kidderminster yesterday, without opposition. "If," he said, in the course of his address, "they were heartily in favour of prosecuting the war, and wished to impress upon the Government the necessity of carrying it on with vigour, it was their duty not needlessly to impede that Government. They should not give the Emperor of Russia and his allies the opportunity of saying that the tide was turning in England; that the people of England were ready enough to go to war, but that when they found out what it was, their boasted courage deserted them; that they were anxious for a craven peace, and banished from the councils of Her Majesty those men who urged them to stick to their colours and to fight to the last." In concluding his speech, Mr. Lowe expressed his belief that a dissolution of Parliament was not far off.

#### HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

Portsmouth, Aug. 14.

At daylight to-morrow morning, the *Neptuna*, 120, Capt. Hutton, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, K.C.B.; St. George, 120; Sanspareil, 70, screw; and Sealark and Rolla, apprentices' brigs, accompanied by the *Malacca*, 21, screw; and *Rosamond*, paddle sloop, will leave Spithead for the rendezvous at Boulogne, to receive Her Majesty on Saturday morning, on her arrival there.

Her Majesty is expected to embark from Osborne on board the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* late on Friday night, sleeping on board, and proceeding to Boulogne at daylight the following morning, making the passage, nearly 100 miles, in about five hours. The Queen, in addition to the vessels already named, will be accompanied by some half-dozen of the Royal yachts and other smaller steamers.

It is stated that on Her Majesty's return from France, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort will take a trip up the Baltic in the Royal yacht.

It has been decided, that on the day of Her Majesty's arrival in Paris, the Bourse shall be closed.

An association, to be called the London, Manchester, and Foreign Warehouse Company, has been formed under the Limited Liability Act to carry on the business of the old firm of Rogers, Lowrey, Holyland, and Co., who were obliged in consequence of heavy losses in Australia and the Cape of Good Hope to suspend payment in January last.

Yesterday a Special Session was held at the instance of Mr. Foster Owen, the High Constable of Westminster, at the Sessions House, for the purpose of hearing the cases of persons whose property had been damaged in the late disturbances in Hyde-park, and who claimed compensation from the Hundred under the 7th and 8th Geo. IV., c. 31. After the case had been argued, the chairman said that the decision of the bench must be to refuse to make the order for compensation.

A decree of Marshal Radetzky, and another of the Governor of Venice, directs the various communes of Austrian Italy to take the necessary measures for the choice of the members of the central congregations.

M. Thouvenal, since his arrival at Constantinople, has had frequent interviews with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and the most perfect cordiality is said to prevail between the two ambassadors.

Some of the gossippers of Paris say that if the Empress Eugenie gives birth to a daughter, the Emperor will repeal the Salic Law, in order that his daughter may reign.

#### CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, August 15.

There is but little doing in our market to-day. Prices as on Monday.

Arrivals this week.—English, 550 qrs; foreign, 6,210 qrs. Barley. English, 620 qrs.; foreign, 4,420 qrs. Oats, English, 300 qrs; Irish, —; foreign, 21,500 qrs. Flour, English, 1,040 qrs; Irish —; foreign, 240 sacks. — barrels.



## NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS.

The following is the number of Stamps at One Penny issued to Newspapers in London, from the 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1855.

Athenæum	81,100
Atlas	42,000
Bell's Life in London	465,500
Bell's Weekly Messenger	304,000
Britannia	32,925
British Army Dispatch	9,500
British Banner	69,659
Builder	40,400
Catholic Standard	41,500
Christian Weekly News	24,000
Christian Times	29,401
Church and State Gazette	11,000
Clerical Journal	49,000
Courier	8,760
Critic	45,000
Court Journal	14,700
Daily News	825,000
Dick's Weekly News	22,700
Ecclesiastical Gazette	71,700
Economist	108,500
Empire	54,500
English Churchman	30,750
Era	132,740
Evening Journal	25,700
Evening Mail (three times a week)	475,000
Examiner	127,000
Express	449,137
Field	56,000
Gardener's Chronicle	171,000
Globe	540,000
Guardian	104,000
Herald of Peace (monthly)	9,000
Illustrated London News	3,393,151
Inquirer	24,000
John Bull	40,500
Lady's Newspaper	67,487
Lancet	42,775
Leader	41,500
Lloyd's Weekly News	2,517,500
Magnet	164,175
Mark-lane Express	138,000
Medical Times	40,925
Morning Advertiser	1,034,618
Morning Chronicle	401,500
Morning Herald	554,000
Morning Post	465,000
News of the World	2,885,000
Nonconformist	76,945
Observer	214,000
Patriot (twice a week)	55,883
The Press	77,000
Racing Times	18,200
Railway Times	33,000
Record (twice a week)	205,000
Reynolds's Newspaper	1,285,973
St. James's Chronicle	185,500
Spectator	67,500
Sun	378,000
Sunday Times	163,000
Standard	202,000
Times	9,175,788
United Service Gazette	49,769
Watchman	82,500
Weekly Dispatch	1,042,450
Weekly Chronicle	33,054
Weekly Reporter	7,110
Weekly Times	1,993,853
Wesleyan Times	51,000

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NEWSPAPERS TO THE COLONIES.—We would call prominent attention to the statement made by Mr. Wilson in the House of Commons, on Friday night, from which it appears that the stupid regulation for the transmission of newspapers to the colonies is to be modified, and that unstamped copies may in future be posted with a penny postage-stamp affixed. But if a newspaper has been first circulated at home with the impressed-stamp upon it, it will still require a postage-stamp to be affixed to it, besides the impressed-stamp, in order to secure transmission to the colonies.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1855.

## SUMMARY.

On the very day of the prorogation of Parliament, though too late for the hoped-for announcement by the Premier in the House of Commons, arrived intelligence of the destruction, by the allied fleet, of Sveaborg, the second great Russian fortress in the Baltic. The town itself (Helsingfors), appears to have been laid in ruins, the arsenals and magazines blown up, and the earth-works and batteries much shattered by the terrible bombardment, which commenced on Thursday, and lasted for forty-five hours. The loss of life on the part of the Allies appears to have been trifling, owing probably to the part played by the mortar-vessels at long range, while the Russian casualties are unknown. It will be observed that in the only official account yet published—that of the French admiral—no mention is made of the fortifications of Sveaborg being destroyed, though the non-official report represents them as much "shattered." The important question of wood versus stone can, therefore, scarcely yet be said to be decided. But the great event establishes the terrible efficacy of our naval artil-

lery, holds out the certain prospect of the ultimate fall of Cronstadt, if the war is protracted till next year, and will, no doubt, have a material influence in hastening the conclusion of peace.

We learn also from the Crimea that the approaches to the Malakhoff, have so successfully and perseveringly been pushed forward that the renewed assault is imminent—in fact, concurrent report fixes this day, the 15th, the anniversary of the Napoleon fête, for another attempt to storm this formidable position, and it is hoped that the great news of the fall of the southern part of Sebastopol will await the Queen on her arrival on the shores of France. Such is the weight and superiority of the artillery of the besiegers that no doubt is entertained of the issue. But a better presage of coming events than the hopes of interested parties, is the tactics of General Osten-Sacken. That commander is making every preparation for the evacuation of the Karabelnaia suburb, and removal to the north of the harbour; while the German journals, under the inspiration of Russia, are obliged to admit that "the first Russian line of defence can hardly withstand the next assault." There seems some reason, therefore, to believe that the Allies will winter among the ruins of southern Sebastopol.

Reports from various quarters dwell upon the hardships endured throughout the Russian territory in consequence of the suspension of commercial operations (arising from the strict blockade), the frequent conscriptions, and the heavy war taxation. The landed proprietors are said to feel the pressure even more than the bulk of the population, and a German journal prophesies that a third years blockade will oblige Russia to succumb. But we may hope that her present state of exhaustion, coupled with the fall of Sveaborg, the capture of part of Sebastopol, and her losses along the coast of the Sea of Azoff, will so far dispose the Emperor Alexander to moderation, that negotiations for peace may be recommenced ere Parliament is again summoned. Meanwhile the Queen has been reviewing the Foreign Legion, which still numbers barely 3,000 men, at Shorncliffe—an Italian Legion is to be gathered at Novara, close upon the Lombard territory; a circumstance which has given great umbrage to Austria—troops and artillery are still being forwarded to the Crimea from Southampton and Marseilles—and strenuous efforts are being made by the Turks to relieve the besieged garrison at Kars; not without some prospect of success.

Postponing to matters of greater weight, though of less superficial magnitude, the review of the session suggested by the Speech, we notice now the strenuous unanimity of Ministers, from the Throne, in the House, and at the hustings, in shouting promises of vigorous war and professions of nicest honour, that we may put in contrast the latest piece of diplomatic news. It will be remembered that in the last debate of the session, Sir George Grey explicitly contradicted the inference drawn by Mr. Laing, from Lord John Russell's speech—namely, that Austria had pledged herself to make the rejection of her proposition a *casus belli*. Sir George declared, with emphasis and repetition, that after searching the papers from beginning to end he could find no such assurance. The *Vienna Gazette*—an exclusively official publication—retorts that Sir George must have "a very imperfect acquaintance" with the papers in question; that the plenipotentiaries despatched to their Governments, by telegraph, early in May, "satisfactory intelligence" on this "capital point," as Mr. Gladstone designates it; and that, on the 10th of May, a note from the Austrian Cabinet "established most distinctly, that upon the non-acceptance of Austria's intended ultimatum by Russia, the *casus belli* would immediately arise, and Austria would sign a military convention with the Western Powers. Had England and France been willing," adds this Imperial defence against a parliamentary imputation, "Sir George would have had no difficulty in finding Austria's direct engagement to take part in the war." We do not, of course, blame our English Ministers for incredulity of Austrian assurances, however suspiciously sudden the change from abject reliance—but we point to the proof of continued concealment, mystery, and juggle, as a rebuke of the lofty tone of frankness with which Lord Palmerston has dismissed the Commons, and his subordinates have secured unopposed reelection at Hertford and Kidderminster.

The patient submissiveness of the constituencies is not shared by the unrepresented. The platform is an exposure from which *dilettante* politicians are glad to flee to the hustings of their serene and rotten boroughs. The titled promoters of the Polish Legion movement ventured before a metropolitan audience on Wednesday last, with the unknown Earl of Harrington at their head, in place of the popular Sir De Lacy Evans—cast the burden of their cause upon an eccentric young baronet, who thinks it not incompatible with place in a Government

which has taken up arms for the defence of Ottoman integrity, to advocate a "Christian empire on the banks of the Bosphorus,"—and were routed by a solitary orator declaiming against the "perfidy of Palmerston." The fugitive earl writes to the papers that he "went away laughing,"—but it is certain that his friends are much more angered than amused, and that the provinces are to be appealed to for expressions of a sympathy with Poland stronger than their distrust of Palmerston. It will be seen, however, that a counter-movement is a-foot; that Lambeth has followed Finsbury in declaring the war a *hopeless* delusion, and that St. Martin's Hall is to be occupied to-night by friends of Poland who would save her from her friends.

The Lords have given some of their last moments to the discussion of a petition from Sir Culling Eardley, complaining that the Provost of Oriel refuses him a privilege conceded by the new Act, unless he subscribes himself a Dissenter—*extra ecclesiam Anglicanum*; which the amphibious baronet declines to do, although objecting to the Thirty-nine. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Campbell unite with Lords Montague and Harrowby in condemning the Provost's scruples, and thereby show a laudable, though irregular, compassion for tender consciences. But it will take a good many such meritorious deeds to compensate the mischief they have done in spoiling the Limited Liabilities Bill, by adding a clause requiring that companies should not consist of less than twenty-five shareholders. That an Earl Grey was the author of this most damaging amendment, need excite no surprise, but does not excuse us from anger. The effect is seen in letters to the newspapers announcing the abandonment of beneficent enterprises contemplated by men of means in partnerships of three and four, and not to be diluted over a miscellaneous company of gentlemen and jobbers.

The most cheering event of the week is the change in the weather. Several consecutive days of abstinence from wet, and of bright but not oppressive heat, revive our hopes of an abundant harvest. Already the reaper is in the fields over all the South of England, and the harvest moon enables him to prolong the labours which the sun permits.

The departure of the Queen of England for the capital of France on Friday has been preceded by hosts of her subjects, who are in the habit of following in the wake of royalty. The *fêtes* of next week promise to be of unsurpassed magnificence. The Pope, with his own dominions in a state of abject wretchedness, the fruit of oppression, and some of his cardinals under the ban for licentiousness, yet wields the innocuous thunders of the Vatican, and holds the terrors of excommunication over Spain, Piedmont, and Switzerland. His Allocution is a curiosity in this day, like the fossil remains of a bygone era. The first two countries, though essentially Catholic, cannot brook this absurd display of priestly arrogance. The Papal fulmination is allowed to be published in Piedmont, and is treated with quiet contempt by the Government. The Spanish Government have given the Pope a Roland for his Oliver, in a document quite refreshing to read for its vigour, spirit, and unanswerable argument. Naples seems to hover upon the borders of revolution, King Bomba persisting in his infatuated course of feeble tyranny.

## NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE long session has really come to a close at last. Parliament was yesterday prorogued by commission to October 23rd. The House of Commons sat diligently from day to day until the end of last week, and on Saturday last, when it was occupied for several hours, adjourned at its rising to half-past one o'clock. At that hour the House assembled, prayers were read, the House was counted, and more than forty members having been found present, the Speaker took the chair. He was not in his State robes. As soon as he was seated, General Sir De Lacy Evans rose, and preparatory to a question which he intended to put to the Premier, made some observations on the conduct and prospects of the war. The gallant general is one of those members who, when once he begins to speak, seems at a loss to know where to conclude. On this occasion, when several members were anxious to give notice of motions for next session, he wandered on from topic to topic until within five minutes of two o'clock, the time fixed for the summoning of the House to the House of Lords. Lord Palmerston had barely two minutes for reply, and the Black Rod appeared at the bar. The Speaker and the members present then proceeded to their Lordships' House, where the Commission sat. After the Royal assent had been given to a long list of bills, the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech, which will be found in another column. The Commons, preceded by the Speaker, then returned to their own House, and the Speaker, standing at the head of the table, read the Speech again to the members gathered round him, after which he shook hands with those who were present, and the session was



formally concluded. We reserve a critical estimate of it until next week.

#### "IF," THE GREAT PEACEMAKER.

At one of the unreported meetings against the war, held last week in a metropolitan borough, a speaker, volunteering to give expression to dissent from the resolution before the chair, said,—he quite agreed in all that had been uttered in condemnation of the war, as hitherto carried on, but if the policy of the war were changed, it would be a just and glorious war. *That*,—rejoined a supporter of the resolution,—is an awful "if:" through two years of bloodshed and waste it has led us on—let us resolve henceforth there shall be no uncertain "ifs" between the alternative of glory and of crime. The argument was appreciated—and of twelve hundred working men, in the most democratic part of London, not one raised his hand for the continuance of the war.

We are anxious that both the argument and the result should be taken into the serious consideration of two classes of persons, each numerously represented, we believe, among our own readers;—the one class, those ardent sympathisers with the nationalities Russia has aided Austria in trampling down, who saw in the war a providential means of punishment and liberation; the other class, those who have resisted the war either from faith in the abstract peace principle, or from disbelief of the representations by which France and England have been stimulated to hostilities against Russia. The former we have always held to represent the feeling of the country at large, and especially of the artisan population. The considerations that we address to them apply, therefore, to the whole body of earnest Liberal politicians. As many as have felt their hearts so moved by the story of Poland's destruction, of Hungary's defeat, and of Italy's bootless struggles, that they could with a good conscience clutch at the sword to smite the common oppressor,—as many as have seen in the peril with which Russia menaced Turkey, and in the actual invasion of her territory, a renewed outrage upon the unwritten law of nations, calling for prompt repression, if it were not to swell into a universal aggression,—as many as have been kindled to indignation at the deeds, if not to alarm at the designs, of the late Czar,—are they to whom we would submit the questions, If you have not yet accomplished your purpose, what prospect is there that you ever will? If you have failed, after eighteen months of war, including some brilliant displays of military valour and naval strength,—failed to re-establish the Ottoman empire, humble the pride of the Autocrat, and release his victims—why have you failed, and what are the remaining chances of success?

There is but one reply to the first of these questions. It is the universal complaint of the party we are now addressing, that the misdirection of our operations is the cause of their failure; and that the misdirection is one of policy, not of accident,—the result of a ruling sentiment, and perhaps of deliberate design. A large public meeting in the borough of Lambeth, on Monday last, came to the singular conclusion of adopting two resolutions,—one of which was an amendment upon the other; but the latter declaring that the war "has proved to be a deliberate delusion,"—the other, that "the Allied Governments have carried on the war so as to avoid injuring Russia, and in a spirit of hostility to the interests of Europe." So deep is the dissatisfaction, that men can be got by the thousand at a time, to impute to the Ministers of the Crown treachery to the cause for which Parliament has voted forty million sterling in this last session. So utter is the want of confidence, that in no popular assembly can any step be taken until the existing Government has been put under impeachment. We get, therefore, from the democratic, or nationalities, party, a distinct enough response to our first demand. But the next excites division. The inquiry, "What are your prospects for the future?" evokes from some a reply in the subjunctive mood, and in the warmest declamatory style. We are assured that it is possible to change the current of the war,—that the people, hitherto deluded, are awakening,—and that when thoroughly aroused, they will enforce their determination. In this spirit, the amendment above quoted concludes by demanding simply an "honest Government" to do what its predecessors would have done had they been honest. This, we beg to submit, is in the first place self-stultification of the grossest sort. The demand for an "honest Government" will naturally be met by profuse professions of honesty, and by a deeper dissimulation of purpose. To Lord Palmerston, it is simply an invitation to be more deceptive than he has ever been,—an assurance of unlimited popular credulity,—and the means of accomplishing whatever he may design. It has the fatal disqualification of making a requirement there is no power to enforce,—of commanding a quality there is no method of testing. It is only by comparing the acts of a Government

with its professions, that we can prove its sincerity,—but while the acts are in evolution, the insincerity may work to infinite mischief. To require of a delinquent servant that he show integrity for the future, without taking security of his prudence, is to tempt him to yet profounder wickedness. And they who condemn our governing classes for having played us false through the campaign, yet trust them again with the sword, only set them on fresh schemes of deception.

In the second place, we see a most gratuitous and groundless assumption where the utmost certainty is desirable. If the experience of the session just closed,—if the language of the Speech just delivered,—do not show the helplessness of Parliament in the hands of the Government, and the helplessness of the people in the hands of the Parliament,—there is surely no wisdom to be learned from the past, no foreshadowing of the future by the present. The tremendous dissatisfaction indicated by public meetings, co-exists with a House of Commons that has voted its confidence in the Minister some six times within as many months, and creates him virtual dictator for the next six. The people on whose awakening we are bidden confidently to rely, have had just as much light at any time these twelve months past as at this hour. Kossuth has been to them as a prophet, foretelling with wonderful precision all that has come to pass—they applauded, believed, but did not act. The nationalities party have known from the beginning of the year that not six men in either House shared, or were competent to express, their views. They have seen more indignation and action excited by a Sunday Bill than by the loss of an army. They have seen every election strengthen the hands of the Ministry. They have seen a visible growth of the anti-war feeling, but no growth of the nationalities sentiment. They see now,—just as every statesman of influence has declared, more or less distinctly, that the war is wanton,—an attempt made by Ministerial subordinates and agents, to relieve the Government from the inevitable and well-deserved obloquy of an ignoble peace, by pretending to enlarge the objects of the war. Seeing all this, where do they find that symptom of national awakening and domestic revolution, which is to justify us in assenting to another winter in the Crimea, or entering on another chapter of calamities? Unless they can decree universal suffrage, and put down secret diplomacy, they may send Polish legions to perish under English banners, but will not make the Polish banner the centre of a Sarmatian commonwealth.

We rejoice that the force of these considerations is so widely felt as we have reason to know that it is. And upon that knowledge we base the few concluding words we would address to our friends of the Peace party. We submit to them whether advantage should not be taken of this state of popular sentiment to overthrow the Minister by whom alone, among contemporary statesmen, the war spirit is now represented; and who lives by it alone. We submit to them whether they may not, conscientiously waiving those objections which they have been in the habit of urging, and which are still intensely unpopular, form an alliance with the disappointed friends of the nationalities;—the fervour of whose former hopes, the bitterness of whose present disappointment, is a guarantee of their activity and faithfulness. We are ourselves convinced that only thus can peace be conquered from a Minister without principle to guide his operations in war, or the heart to restrain its passions. We should count it the loss of a merciful opportunity to let slip the chance of resisting, by this unexceptional, if distasteful means, the prolongation of a great European calamity. It is not only that this nation and France are suffering a frightful drain of blood and money (which is itself the blood of industry), but that Turkey is being ruined by our alliance—the nationalities in danger of being tempted to untimely insurrection,—and even decrepid, exhausted Spain seduced into selling a few thousand of her subjects for a few millions sterling. In the presence of evils so vast and spreading, it would be a grave responsibility to neglect any honourable method of applying the only adequate remedy.

#### HALF HOLIDAYS AND EARLY PAYMENTS.

The failure of recent attempts at the legislative enforcement of Sunday rest, throws back responsibility and effort upon the Saturday. It is admitted on all hands that a principal cause of Sunday trading and drinking is the lateness to which labour is protracted on the Saturday, and the habit of paying wages at an hour when not a shop should be opened for their expenditure. Tired with six long days of labour, and eager for instant relaxation, the workman, in numberless instances, adjourns from the payable to the tavern, enjoys pipe and glass till nearly midnight, and leaves essential purchases to a slattern wife on a Sunday morning. Pay him on the Friday evening and the purchasing would follow next morning. Dismiss him at noon, and he gets six

or eight hours in the country, instead of three or four in the public-house, and is all the better disposed by the innocent pleasures of the Saturday to a decorous, if not devout, observance of the Sunday.

These obvious but hitherto neglected considerations are being pressed upon the citizens of London, the principal employers of labour, by the Association that has already done a great deal to abridge the hours of daily toil. It has obtained the use of the Guildhall for this evening,—and will set forth, doubtless by highly competent speakers, the benefits and obligations of the course it recommends. Among the best arguments that can be presented is that of experience,—and we understand that the Saturday half-holiday has been in practice among City houses long enough to enable employers and employed to advocate with confidence its universal adoption. Lombard-street clerks and Cheapside warehousemen already rejoice in the liberty of weekly cricket and other rural enjoyments. Why not Whitechapel dock-labourers and Lambeth factory operatives? The opportunity of such enjoyment should be universal as the capacity.

#### THE NEW MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. Hayter, upon the removal of Sir B. Hall from the Presidency of the Board of Health, was invited by the Premier to fill that office, and in a way which, in no slight degree, enhanced the offer; it was, however, declined, and in a similar spirit, by the Secretary of the Treasury.—*Globe*.

The Hon. William Cowper, M.P. for Hertford, and Under-Secretary for the Home Department, has been appointed President of the Board of Health, in the room of Sir Benjamin Hall. Mr. Cowper is step-son of the Premier, being the son of Lady Palmerston by her first marriage with Earl Cowper. Mr. Cowper was formerly private secretary to his uncle, the late Lord Melbourne, when Premier, in 1835. He has been a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, 1833; a Lord of the Treasury, 1841; and a Lord of the Admiralty from July, 1846, to February, 1852. On the formation of Lord Aberdeen's Ministry, the honourable gentleman was re-appointed a Lord of the Admiralty; and on the remodelling of the Government, under the auspices of Lord Palmerston, he succeeds Mr. Fitzroy at the Home-office. His administrative ability is not very conspicuous, but he lately signalled himself by a weak and splenetic speech against Sir W. Clay's Church-rate Bill.

Mr. Massey, M.P. for Newport, has been appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. Mr. Massey has represented Newport, in the Isle of Wight, since 1852. He is in favour of an extended suffrage and vote by ballot. Mr. Massey is a barrister, and Recorder of Portsmouth.

The vacant seat in the Cabinet and the office of Postmaster-General has yet to be filled up. One report is to the effect that "Lord Elcho has been offered the Postmaster-Generalship, but as yet hesitates to resume office." Another rumour is that Sir Francis Baring may be offered the vacant appointment. But the Marquis of Clanricarde, who is very intimate with the Premier, and has given him efficient support in the House of Lords during the present session, is more likely to have the refusal of the office. The noble marquis is Lord Canning's brother-in-law, and was Postmaster-General during the whole period of the Russell Premiership—namely, from July, 1846, to February, 1852.

At the Ministerial fish dinner, which took place at Greenwich, on Wednesday last, a costly china cup was presented to the Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, M.P., by the members of Her Majesty's Government, as a remembrance of the zeal and activity displayed by that gentleman in the discharge of his arduous duties during the present session.

#### HENRY VINCENT'S LECTURES.

Mr. Vincent has delivered his six Commonwealth lectures to large meetings at Aberdare, in South Wales; and at Llanelly addressed two densely crowded meetings on the present War, and on Administrative Reform. This week he has delivered his Commonwealth lectures at Whitechurch, Salop, to very enthusiastic audiences. Although there is an absence of organisation in the ranks of the progressive party, there is an increasing disposition to attend lectures that bear upon our social, political, and religious interests; and a great change is observable among Churchmen and Conservatives almost everywhere. The lecturer addresses all classes and sects, thus paving the way for the union of the wise and good of all parties, for the promotion of the interests of all. One significant sign everywhere is the want of confidence in all our leading statesmen. Neither Russell, nor Palmerston, Gladstone, Cobden, Derby, or Disraeli, escape the denunciations of the people. The War party is believed to be dishonest, and the Peace party narrow-minded; and there is a general yearning for some sweeping change, without any perceptible appreciation of what such change should be.



## ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of this association was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday, to receive the first report from the general committee. The attendance was not very numerous. The chair was taken at one o'clock by Mr. S. Morley; and amongst those present we noticed—Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. R. W. Crawford, Mr. Jacob Bell, Mr. Humphrey Brown, M.P., Mr. Miall, M.P., Mr. Lindsay, M.P., &c.

Mr. Brown, the Secretary, read the report of the General Committee, which, after reviewing the earlier proceedings of the association, proposed a plan for the reform of the Civil Service. Referring to the appointment of a board for the examination of candidates for the office of junior clerks instituted by Order in Council, the report says:—

“Imperfect and unsatisfactory as this reform of the system may be, your committee accept it as a first instalment of further improvement; but believing it desirable to put on record their opinions upon that subject, they, after much consideration, unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

“Resolved—That it is the opinion of this committee that the principles of administrative reform to be advocated by the association ought to be founded on the entire abolition of that system of parliamentary patronage which has been so justly described in the Report on Public Offices, as ‘the worst form of bribery;’ and that, as a preliminary step for the obtaining of the right men in the right places, all junior clerks in the departments of the civil service should receive their first appointments from a permanent board, nominated by the Crown to examine candidates for these situations, which shall hold meetings at stated periods, due public notice being given thereof.”

The committee propose that a draft of a bill should be forthwith prepared, with the avowed object of its being submitted to Parliament early in the ensuing session, for the appointment of junior clerks in the civil departments, irrespective of all parliamentary patronage, and that each constituency throughout the kingdom should be called on to obtain a pledge from its representatives to support the passing of such an act in the next session.

The report expressed the satisfaction of the committee at the appointment of Mr. Willes to the vacant judgeship; also that of Sir William Molesworth to the office of Colonial Secretary; and they ventured to express a hope that the vacant office of Postmaster-General should be abolished, or, if considered essential, that Mr. Rowland Hill, who has evinced so much talent and energy in the extensive re-organisation of that important public department, should receive the appointment as a reward for his labours. The committee also availed themselves of this opportunity to express their acknowledgments to those members who recorded their votes in favour of the motion of Mr. Layard and Mr. Vincent Scully, and they cannot but call attention to the fact that the Government with its placemen, and the Opposition with its expectants, were in the same lobby against open competitive examination. The report concluded with some general remarks upon the importance of the present movement in favour of administrative reform.

The CHAIRMAN said, that he knew there might be some disappointment that more emphatic results had not yet been obtained. But he had come to the conclusion that, after all, associations like this could do very little beyond collecting information and making it public, so as to make the matter better understood. No effectual and permanent reform could be produced except by personal action, and with that view the committee desired to awaken in every man the sense of his individual responsibility. Objections had been started to the course taken by the committee; it had been said they should go at once for parliamentary reform. At the meeting three months ago, he (Mr. Morley) expressed an opinion that the House of Commons utterly failed the country upon this matter. That opinion he held with increased intensity after the proceedings of this session. What security was there against the recurrence of those evils in the coming winter that we deplored in the past? After some further remarks, Mr. Morley concluded by stating that the committee would go on with the elaborate investigations they were now pursuing. They would promote as much as possible, during the autumn, the holding of public meetings in the country, and resume the meetings which had been held, with some effect, as they thought, in London. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. TITE, M.P., seconded the motion. He explained that he no longer occupied the post of deputy chairman, because there was a rule that no member of Parliament should be on the committee; but the committee still kindly allowed him to assist them. He took a more hopeful view of the progress of administrative reform than the chairman did. He could not but see that it had made great advances in Parliament.

Considerable diversity of opinion was expressed by the subsequent speakers. Mr. BLUNDELL could see no ground for despondency, and if the association persevered, he trusted gradually to attain a safe and sound reform. Mr. H. BROWN, M.P., found fault with Mr. Tite's conduct in having given a vote, as he said, to uphold the Government. Mr. AYRTON emphatically dissented from the plan which the committee suggested, of establishing the civil service as an independent and special order in this country, into which youths would be admissible by examinations at sixteen years of age, and in which all the native spirit of energy and self-reliance would be superseded by the feeling that they were provided with salaries for life. The effect of such an organisation in Austria and other continental States had been more fatal than armies to the liberties of the people, and was the chief support of despotism. Lieutenant-Colonel SLEE moved an amendment in direct antagonism to the report, and calling in question the policy of the proceedings of the

council. After some discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, and the report was unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks to Mr. Morley for his conduct in the chair was moved by Mr. AYRTON, and seconded by Serjeant GASELER, which having been acknowledged, the meeting separated.

## POLAND AND A POLISH LEGION.

A public meeting, postponed from Wednesday, Aug. 1, was held on Wednesday evening last, at St. Martin's Hall, in favour of the employment of a Polish Legion as the most effectual, auxiliary for carrying on the war, and the restoration of Poland as the best means for securing a durable peace. The meeting, which was of a somewhat noisy character, was presided over by the Earl of Harrington. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Sir R. Peel, M.P., Captain Townshend, R.N., M.P., Messrs. Isaac Butt, M.P., Francis Mowatt, M.P., W. Tite, M.P., Colonel Salway, General Count Zamoycki, Mr. Zaba, and Lieut.-Colonel Szaulcowski. Letters of apology for unavoidable absence were read from the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Marquis of Breadalbane.

Lord HARRINGTON, in opening the proceedings, told the meeting that the restoration of Poland was not only the policy of the Liberal, but of the Conservative statesmen of Europe—Castlereagh, Hamboldt, Metternich, Talleyrand, Palmerston, Lord John Russell. Making a reference to “that great man,” Lord Palmerston, the chairman was met by “groans,” but he succeeded in calling forth a storm of applause with saying that the course we ought to pursue should be to enter Bessarabia, and there raise the standard of Poland.

Lord EBRINGTON, received with “groans,” moved the first resolution, declaring that the restoration of Poland would afford the best security for the preservation of the balance of power. Great changes have taken place in the position of England. Austria declines to take any part in checking an aggression which she has condemned. There are 200,000 Poles serving unwillingly in the armies of Russia; an exhibition of the Polish standard would attract them from those armies; and on grounds of European and English policy, we ought to establish a Polish Legion, and “entertain the idea” of the restoration of Poland.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, seconding the resolution, warmly denounced those “false patriots” who counsel an abandonment of the war; looked to the restoration of Poland as one of the results of that war; and, casting a prophetic glance into the abyss of time, saw a Christian kingdom established on the Bosphorus—the best guarantee of permanent peace. In his opinion the alliance of Austria had been too much courted, for the experience of history proved that it was impossible to place confidence in the pacific declarations of Austria or of Prussia. It was, therefore, necessary for this country to keep its own course; not truckling to Austria nor toadying to the degraded policy of Prussia. These were, it was said, delicate topics to touch upon, but away, he said, with all such delicate forbearance!

Throughout the meeting, groans had followed every mention of the name of Lord Palmerston. Towards its close, Mr. COLLETT, a disciple of Mr. Urquhart, and Mr. R. HART, moved an amendment, amid great uproar, to the effect that “the destruction of Polish nationality is mainly owing to the perfidious conduct of Lord Palmerston, from 1831 to 1846.”

That so long as Lord Palmerston is a servant of the Crown no proposition for the restoration of Poland can be anything but a delusion and a snare. That the truth of this resolution is proved by the fact that Lord Palmerston has carried on the war in such a manner as to avoid, as far as possible, injuring Russia, while he has proposed terms of peace which would entirely destroy the independence of Turkey.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the original resolution should be first put, as it only formed part of a series; Mr. COLLETT objected; hence great disturbance; during which the Earl of Harrington left the chair. Mr. G. Thompson was then elected chairman, and Mr. Collett proposed his amendment as a substantive resolution. An amendment was moved laudatory of the efforts of the friends of Poland; but on a show of hands, Mr. Collett's resolution was carried unanimously. The triumphant party retired with their leaders at about eleven o'clock.

A letter written by the Earl of Harrington in reply to an invitation to attend another meeting this week, in favour of Poland, has been published. The noble lord declines, having nothing further to add on the subject, but hopes the proposed meeting will be successful. “When at the last meeting,” he says, “the followers of my friend Mr. Urquhart disturbed the meeting, and by their amendment and their antagonistic tactics prevented the resolutions being carried, and a clever gentleman voted me out of the chair, and possessed himself of my seat, I left the meeting, laughing at the latter part of the performance. I have now only to add that the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland continue to act in the spirit of the resolutions, and endeavour to get up meetings in every part of the empire in favour of that country.”

The counter movement also continues in operation. At a crowded meeting at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Monday—H. R. Ellington, Esq., in the chair—Mr. WASHINGTON WILKS delivered a lecture on “Poland and Palmerston; Peace or War?” He, with minuteness, and amid much applause, exposed the conduct of Lord Palmerston towards Poland and the oppressed nationalities generally; and called upon the people to stop the war as the only means of defeating designs ruinous to Turkey, injurious to Europe at large, and disgraceful to England. He concluded by moving—

“That this meeting earnestly sympathises with the wrongs of Poland and the sufferings of its exiles, but earnestly protests

against the employment of a Polish Legion. First, because the present condition of Poland, and the other oppressed nationalities of Europe, is a result of the systematic policy of France and England, and especially of the personal perfidy of Lord Palmerston, rendering it impossible to confide in the sincerity of their professions for the future. Secondly, because the war with Russia has proved a deliberate delusion, mockery, and snare; because there is no probability of its promoting the safety of Turkey, the liberties of Europe, or the honour of Great Britain; and is therefore to be denounced as a wanton waste of blood and treasure.

Mr. PASSMORE EDWARDS seconded the resolution. Mr. SLACK (editor of the *Atlas*) moved as an amendment:—

“That this meeting believes the restoration of Poland to be essential to the peace of Europe, and the only satisfactory method of reducing the dangerous power of Russia; is of opinion that the allied Governments have carried on the war so as to avoid injuring Russia, and in a spirit of hostility to the interests of Europe, and cannot, therefore, sanction the formation of a Polish Legion until there has been a total change in the policy of England and France; and it therefore demands, on behalf of the British people, an honest Government that will prosecute the war with vigour, call Poland to arms, and promote the cause of Europe and freedom.”

He professed his entire agreement with all that Mr. Wilks had said against Lord Palmerston; went over the whole case, and strengthened every point; but concluded—loudly cheered—by urging that the people should not stop the war, but place its management in proper hands. Count WORCETZ, a Polish refugee, supported the amendment. Mr. COOK and another gentleman made abortive attempts to address the meeting. Mr. J. B. O'BRIEN briefly supported the original motion. Mr. WILKS made a brief and energetic reply. Declining to insert in his motion any words that might encourage the continuance of the war, on any pretext whatever, he urged upon Mr. Slack and his supporters that they stultified their arguments by their action, served most effectually the Minister they denounced, and incurred the solemn responsibility of promoting the prolongation of a wicked war in the foolish hope of avoiding an ignominious peace. The CHAIRMAN said the feeling of the meeting seemed so much in favour of both propositions, and he could himself so readily adopt either, that he would put both. He did so, and declared both carried. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed an excited discussion at eleven o'clock.

## THE WAR.

## TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES AND OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The telegraphic news from the seat of war reaches to the 7th August. On that day, General Pelissier telegraphed to his Government that he had “nothing of interest to communicate. The enemy has not undertaken anything against our trenches. Some cases of cholera have reappeared.” General Simpson, writing on the 28th July, says that the enemy continued to strengthen his works, and convey stores from the North to the South side; and that the Allies were strengthening and improving their advanced works.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 8th, says: “Nothing has changed in the situation before Sebastopol. The enemy's fire continues to be feeble.” Another despatch, dated the evening of the 9th, says: “Nothing new. The enemy's cannonade is feeble.”

The following is the substance of a despatch from General Simpson, published yesterday:—

I beg to inclose the list of casualties to the 29th inst., which, I regret to say, are very heavy.

The proximity of our works to those of the enemy, together with the lightness of the night, and rocky nature of the ground, making it impossible to obtain rapid cover, materially contributes to such a result; notwithstanding which disadvantages our engineers continue steadily, though slowly, to advance in the direction of the Great Redan.

An agreeable change has taken place the last few days in the temperature of the weather; heavy showers of rain have occasionally fallen.

Several reconnaissances have been made from the valley of Baidar towards Ozenbakh, Aitodor, and through the Phoros Pass towards Alupka, the enemy nowhere appearing in any force; but the narrowness of the mountain roads, with the exception of the Woronzow, makes it unnecessary for them to alter their concentrated position of the heights of Mackenzie and plateau of the Belbeck.

The health of the troops continues very satisfactory.

Casualties from 27th to 29th June:—1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 2 serjeants, 106 rank and file wounded.

Officers Wounded.—19th Foot—Lieut. A. Goren, slightly. 44th Foot—Capt. L. Thoroton, slightly. 46th Foot—Major C. F. Campbell, Assistant Engineer, slightly. 88th Foot—Captain N. Stevens, slightly. 79th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon E. L. Laundy, slightly.

In a despatch from General Pelissier, dated July 31 we read:—

The besieged have again made an attempt against our works opposite the Malakhoff, and with no better success. In the night of July 24-25, about twelve o'clock, the enemy, after keeping up a violent fire of artillery, executed a sortie with about 150 men to the left of the Little Redan, and reached our ambuscades on the extreme right. The enemy was received very vigorously, and was cut up by the musketry of our Chasseurs-à-pied, and some companies of the 10th of the line. The Russians retreated, leaving one man wounded, who died before we could get him to the ambulance, and eight dead, who fell between our ambuscades and the fosse of the place. We had only a dozen men hurt. Serjeant Casaux, of the 10th, killed several Russians with his bayonet, and the foot Chasseur Eye, of the Imperial Guard, killed two. On every side the works are pushed forward with activity, and hitherto the besieged have made no new attempt to interfere with them. The Russians continue to employ their artillery against our parties, and its fire becomes especially active at night but we nevertheless advance and make progress.

## DEFENCE OF SEBASTOPOL.

We learn from Vienna that in the military circles



of that capital, where the published correspondence from the French and English camps is compared with ample private information of Russian origin, opinion is decidedly favourable to the prospects of the Allies on the next assault. The *Military Gazette*, which at times has gone great lengths in hoping and predicting for Russia, now gives its voice in favour of the besiegers:—

The French engineers (it says) have now got so near to the east fort and the Karabelnaia fortifications, that the first Russian line of defence can hardly withstand the next assault. It would, of course, be possible to hold the second line, even when the Allies had taken the Malakhoff Tower, but General Osten-Sacken well knows the danger which at this moment threatens the Marine suburb and the Admiralty buildings, and has given orders preparatory to the eventual evacuation of this part of the town, and a retreat to Fort Nicholas. General Chruileff directs the defence of the Karabelnaia, and has his headquarters in Fort Paul. It is inferred from his latest measures that, while prepared for the worst, he is resolved to defend his ground to the utmost.

The Odessa correspondent of the same journal thus writes on the 30th ult., touching the condition of Sebastopol:—

By our most intelligent military men it is universally admitted that if the Allies push forward as energetically as they have hitherto done, the south side of Sebastopol must in the end inevitably fall.

Letters from the interior of Sebastopol, dated July 22, assure us that the connexion between the north and south is unimpaired, that food and ammunition are abundant, the magazines on the north side alone containing supplies sufficient to serve 300,000 men for a year. The hospitals, in the days of greatest slaughter, have never contained more than 9,000 men. For sanitary reasons, however, Prince Gortschakoff had just given orders to remove all the sick from the hospitals in the northern forts and to take them into the interior of the Crimea. There are only about 1,200 sick and wounded who are too ill for removal. The cholera, which is making such ravages among the Allies, has never appeared among us in an epidemic form. At the same time it is seen that the position of the garrison on the left line of defence, from Bastion 1 to Bastion 5 (from the west of Careening Bay to the Flagstaff inclusive), will not long be tenable. But more than one sanguinary struggle will probably precede its abandonment. After the last unsuccessful attempt at storming, Prince Gortschakoff visited the bastions, asking "How goes it, children?" "As God wills," answered the soldiers. The garrison of Sebastopol numbers at this moment from 60,000 to 65,000 men.

#### THE COMING ASSAULT.

French letters from the Crimea state that General Pelissier will not trust anything to chance, and though for the most part the approaches are close to the place, orders are given to push them closer still. The greatest confidence of success appears to exist, and, though there is nothing official in the news, it is generally thought that the fire of the new batteries will open on the 15th, the anniversary of the Emperor's *fête*. The French batteries are truly formidable; they have been constructed with the greatest care, and with strict regard to all the rules of military science. That of the Careening Bay, the most considerable of any, which mounts cannon and mortars of the greatest calibre, and with its blindage and casemates, is now completely finished.

A Constantinople despatch, received through Trieste, says, "Orders have been given to prepare 6,000 beds in the French hospitals."

"Our private letters from the Crimea," says the *Toulonnais*, "inform us that the troops designated to form the leading columns for the assault, are now dressed in a species of cuirass, which, without incommoding the soldier in his movements, covers him from the neck to the middle of the thigh."

The idea is very general in Paris that something important will be attempted on the 15th, the anniversary of the birth of Napoleon, and the day of Queen Victoria's presence in Paris.

#### CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMP.

Letters from the Camp come down to July 31st. From these it appears that heavy batteries were in course of construction not only in front of the Malakhoff and Redan, but also on the Quarantine Bay. The latter are armed "with guns of the largest calibre, and are destined to force the Russian fleet to take refuge behind Fort Catherine, the sole place where they will be unable to injure us." Writing on the 27th July, the correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

The French have withstood the brunt of two assaults on their position in front of the Malakhoff. Their advanced trench is now within a hundred paces of the counterscarp of that work, and the Russians evidently calculate on their gaining a footing there, as they are at present occupying themselves in throwing up a cavalier work in rear of the former parapet; this may enable them to make a more protracted defence; but it will also cramp their movements, and prevent them replacing their guns and repairing their works, as they could more effectually do were their space less confined. It is a more direct advantage to us, as, in the event of our taking the outer work, this new parapet will afford us good cover from the fire of the ships, and prevent us from suffering so severely while endeavouring to form inside. Those who have seen the rear works of the Malakhoff from our shipping outside, say that the form is somewhat heart-shaped; the two semi-circular portions are facing the besiegers, and the sides are formed *en crémaillère*, so as to secure a flanking fire along the whole front and flanks. Two intrenchments are drawn within it; but although such sieges as those of Saragossa and Silistria warn us that a town must not necessarily fall with its outworks, or regular defences, yet, if the Allies once succeed in introducing a thousand men within the fortifications of either the Redan or Round Tower, the fate of this Armageddon is sealed.

Another correspondent of the *Daily News* speaks of the probability of being in possession of the south side of Sebastopol before the snow falls. "Our army is sanguine of success." The *Times* correspondent says it is the general opinion that no very long period will

elapse before another attack on the Malakhoff, and, in noticing the obstinate defence of the Russians, says:—

But no firing of the Russians, be it good or bad, alight or heavy, is able to impede the progress of the works. The surface of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Malakhoff works and the Redan is presenting every day a more checked appearance. It is one mass of trenches, traverses, rifle-pits, and batteries—a perfect maze, so that it requires a strongly developed organ of locality, or else many days of trench duties, to find one's way. The railway is perhaps the best test of the gigantic activity which is prevailing; numbers of mortars and large quantities of ammunition come up daily by it, and vanish again silently, to be replaced next day by others. It is as if the trenches were an unfathomable abyss, such an incredible mass of mortars, guns, shells, and shot do they seem to swallow up.

When they will be satiated, and when the word "enough" will be said, seems as uncertain as Crimean weather. I heard, a few days ago, from a French officer of artillery, that Pelissier, being asked when offensive siege operations would be again resumed, said, "Well, I don't know; the Russians are losing every day 300 or 400 men by sickness. If we wait a week they will have lost a brigade, if we wait a month they will have lost a corps d'armée." But, if the Russians lose many men by sickness, they seem to be careful to replace them again.

It is inferred that disease must be raging violently within Sebastopol, because the burial-ground on the North side "is assuming a wonderful magnitude." "We can plainly see," says a writer from the Camp, "the Russian fatigue-parties arriving every morning on the ground, and, having piled their arms and hung their accoutrements on them, proceed to dig a series of pits for the reception of their dead. The burying ground is rapidly filling all the plain lying on the North side between the cliffs and the sea, where none existed (visibly) before the month of April last." Some apprehension was felt in the Camp respecting the supply of water; but although it seems certain that considerable inconvenience will be experienced, it is not thought probable that it will be serious.

The following are a few miscellaneous extracts from the correspondence of the daily papers:—

Disease, I am glad to say, diminishes. Cholera cases have become very rare. Fever and diarrhoea are what most prevail, but not by any means to an alarming extent. Upon the whole, the sanitary condition of our army must be deemed satisfactory—far more so than many predicted that it would be at this season. As regards rations, these continue to be abundant, and of excellent quality. The cleanliness of the camp is well attended to; offal is nowhere allowed to lie about, and defaulters in this respect are sure of punishment. Considering the quality of the soil, it seems unaccountable that our authorities do so little in the way of road-making. One would imagine they anticipate continual summer, or departure before winter arrives. While the French have made excellent roads, in our camp one sees mere tracks. As for the much-vaunted Balaklava railway, it will be useless within a short time after the bad season sets in. It is a very convenient summer construction, but the ground on which it rests will be converted into mud by the winter's wet.

As regards an expedition into the interior of the Crimea, that is highly improbable. In fact, I believe nothing of the kind is in contemplation—at any rate, for the present. The month of September would be a favourable season at which to commence such a movement.

The Russians have brought a heavy fire to bear upon the new battery erected on the east side of Careening Bay near the water of the great roadstead, and have succeeded in some degree in delaying its completion. The small 5-gun battery which the Russians deserted the day after the capture of the Selenghinsk and Volhynia redoubts, has been converted into a strong work by our Allies. It is now ready for its armament, which will consist of three 13-inch mortars and a Lancaster gun. From its commanding position over the roadstead, being at the extreme end of the spur of the mountain, it is anticipated that this work also will be very effective against the Russian shipping. The Selenghinsk redoubt, which is still familiarly called the White Battery, has an immensely powerful armament. It is said that we are expecting the arrival of a further supply of large mortars.

Yesterday morning (July 30) it was observed from the right that some Russian working parties in large bodies were moving toward the Bastion du Mât, and notice was sent of the observation to the French authorities on the left. A tremendous fire was at once opened by our Allies, and the bombardment was kept up for two hours. The Russians at first replied with very great vigour, but the superiority of the French fire was subsequently strongly marked, and toward the conclusion the enemy's guns were nearly silent. In the afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, the French sprung a powerful mine, apparently near the salient angle of the Flagstaff Battery: lines of earth were projected into the air to a great height, and a dense column of black smoke immediately followed the explosion.

The French speak very confidently of the assault being made before the 15th of August, the *fête*-day of the first Emperor Napoleon. No date is named in the English camp, but circumstances lead to the supposition that it will take place immediately that the necessary preparations can be completed.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle is visiting the camp at present. He arrived by the steamer Ottawa, and it is understood will remain in camp for a week or ten days. The troops are now in good health and cheerful, and well provided for in all respects, and a visitor may well find it difficult to understand how, only seven months back, a state of things could have existed so diametrically the reverse.

A reconnaissance was made by the cavalry yesterday (29) beyond Baidar, to investigate the probable force of the Russians in that quarter. By all accounts the Allies deceive themselves with respect to the Russian forces in the peninsula, they being neither so numerous in men or artillery as our late commanders wished to suppose.

In my next communication I may have probably subjects of greater interest, as the speedy progress of the works on the French right warrant the supposition that a collision between the conflicting parties is not far distant.

#### THE LATE COLONEL SHADFORTH, OF THE 57th REGIMENT.

The following letter from Acting-Sergeant-Major

George Cumming, of the 57th, to the widow of Colonel Sandforth, who was killed in the attack on the Redan on the 18th June, affords affecting testimony to the esteem with which the Colonel was regarded by his regiment, and the courage with which he led them to the assault:—

Camp before Sebastopol, July 14.

Madam,—I trust you will pardon me for presuming to address you while in the midst of such distress, but I consider it my duty to convey to you the deep regret of the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment at the loss of our late Colonel. He was our father and friend, and watched over the regiment and its wants in a manner that gained for him the adoration of his men; and never did I see more genuine grief among a body of men than what was seen in the 57th Regiment for the poor Colonel, and the memory of his many acts of kindness, of his unflinching courage at the head of his own "Die-hards," and of his glorious death, will long be a theme in the 57th Regiment. Such are the feelings of the men of the regiment—they have lost their best friend, but I have lost, if possible, more than any of them, for I never experienced such kindness as he invariably showed to me and my welfare. He lost no opportunity of advancing me in my profession, and not only did he look after my temporal but my spiritual welfare, and if ever a man died a Christian, he did. I spoke to him a few minutes before he fell; the last words I heard him say were, "Now, Colonel Warre, you mind the right, I will take the left, and Major Inglis the centre." This was said amidst a shower of missiles of every kind, and he was then as cool and collected as if on parade. Poor Colonel! it was the last order I heard him give, and the last time I saw him alive. He could not have suffered much pain, from the nature of his wound. I would have written to you before, but I did not like to intrude upon your grief. If there is any service I can do for you, or any information I can furnish, I will do so with pleasure; and Boakes knows that if there is anything to be done which he cannot properly manage, I will give him all the assistance in my power. In conclusion, I beg respectfully to assure you of my best wishes for the welfare of yourself and the young ladies, and I trust you will not consider me too forward in thus addressing you.

Colonel Shadforth seems to have felt some presentiment of his approaching fate, for he took leave of his wife and children the night before the assault in the following letter:—

Before Sebastopol, June 17, 9 P.M.

My own beloved Wife and dearly beloved Children,—At one o'clock to-morrow morning I head the 57th to storm the Redan. It is, as I feel, an awfully perilous moment to me, but I place myself in the hands of our gracious God, without whose will a sparrow cannot fall to the ground. I place my whole trust in Him. Should I fall in the performance of my duty, I fully rely in the precious blood of our Saviour shed for sinners, that I may be saved through Him. Pardon and forgive me, my beloved ones, for anything I may have said or done to cause you one moment's unhappiness. Unto God I commend my body and soul, which are His; and should it be His will that I fall in the performance of my duty, in the defence of my Queen and country, I most humbly say, "Thy will be done." God bless you and protect you; and my last prayer will be, that He, of His infinite goodness, may preserve me to you. God ever bless you, my beloved Eliza, and my dearest children; and, if we meet not again in this world, may we all meet in the mansion of our Heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ. God bless and protect you; and ever believe me, your affectionate husband and loving father,

THOMAS SHADFORTH.

Her Majesty has granted a pension of 200*l.* a-year to Mrs. Shadforth, and has intimated that she will take advantage of any future opportunity which may occur to manifest her appreciation of Colonel Shadforth's services.

#### THE BLACK SEA AND THE SEA OF AZOFF.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states, that on the 14th of July, a gunboat, carrying the English flag, approached Otchakoff, and threw a number of shells into the Russian batteries. Otchakoff, it will be remembered, commands, together with Kilburan, the strait, about 2½ miles wide, by which the lagoon of the Dnieper communicates with the Black Sea, and must be passed on the way to Nicolaieff and Kherson. The boat referred to was probably taking soundings.

The official Russian papers contain an account of a third bombardment of Genitchi, on the 19th, by three gunboats and two screw steamers. The stores of straw near the shore were set on fire, and a number of houses were burned. Prince Labanoff Rostovsky, who was in command, withdrew his troops, in order to avoid loss of life. On July 20, the two steamers and the two gunboats, keeping Genitchi in sight, took to sea.

A Sebastopol letter of July 28 says that the Russians are very hard at work at the mouths of the Dnieper trying to block up the pass of Nicolaieff, where they have established an entrenched camp with a reserve of 25,000 men. Nicolaieff, independently of its considerable arsenal, is the great dépôt of stores and provisions for the Russian army of the Crimea. It is said that they are building there, as at Jenikale, batteries upon pilots in the bed of the river.

#### THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

It is pretty confidently reported that Omar Pasha will join the army in Asia, and take the supreme command. Another statement, less supported, is that General Vivian had left Constantinople, and had gone to the Black Sea to choose a landing-place for troops somewhere near Batoum—"troops," we suppose, meaning the Turkish Contingent.

The *Presse* of Paris has published a letter, dated "Kars, July 14," describing the movements of the Russians during the four preceding days. It appears that on the 10th, the enemy showed all his forces, and made an attack on the Kuradagh, which failed. On the 12th, General Mouravieff again shifted his camp, left outposts only before the place, and marched a short way towards Erzeroum; but the next day he returned in force; a column was sent



against the "rear" of the works, another against the "flank;" in both places the garrison was prepared. The Russians endeavoured to induce the garrison to quit their strong positions, but failing, they returned to their camp. Meanwhile the Russian cavalry had sustained two checks from the Bashi-Bazouks in the direction of Tchakmah; or as the Russians say, the Bashi-Bazouks sustained two defeats. "These events," says the letter, "have given great confidence to our troops, who are animated with an excellent spirit." They have also shown the excellence of the defensive works constructed by Colonel Lake. Another account says: "General Williams is everywhere, and allows himself no repose either day or night. He wishes to see everything himself, and this extraordinary vigilance and activity, which he communicates to all around, has had, up to the present time, the happiest results. The garrison is in no want of provisions. Barley and hay are the only things in depôt of which the supply is very limited."

According to accounts from Erzeroum of the 17th, the Russians, who are still encamped at about a league and a-half distance from Kars, appear decided on not attacking that place. They are said to have received intelligence that the garrison of Kars have only provisions for a month, and thinking that they will be able to cut off all supplies, they calculate on the Ottoman troops being compelled to surrender at discretion. Letters from Erzeroum announce that Mehemet Pasha, Governor-General of Erzeroum, had succeeded in collecting 4,800 men, infantry and cavalry, of the militia, that he had advanced at the head of these troops in the direction of Kars, and effected his junction with Vely Pasha, General of Division, who was occupying a strong position.

The *Invalide Russe*, of August 2, publishes the Russian General's report on events before Kars down to the 11th ult., two days earlier than the attempted attack upon the town. General Muravieff, hardly pretends to be besieging the town, but rather appears to be loafing about the neighbourhood of the city, picking up odd oxen and horses while waiting to "hear of something to his advantage." Kars is not invested.

#### OFFICIAL PAPERS ON THE HANGO AFFAIR.

Among the parliamentary papers recently issued, are a batch of documents relating to the Hango massacre, containing the despatch of Lieutenant Geneste to Captain Fanshawe, on which the *Journal of St. Petersburg* based its statements; the reply of Prince Dolgorouky, refusing to give up the prisoners, and contending that they were prisoners *de jure* and *de facto*; and the reply of Admiral Dundas to that despatch. The most interesting document is that from Lieutenant Geneste to Captain Fanshawe:—

Helsingfors, July 8, 1855.

Sir,—In obedience to your order, on Monday, the 5th June, I proceeded to the landing place at Hango Head in the cutter, carrying a flag of truce, in order to land Russian prisoners and communicate with the officer at the telegraph station. We arrived at the pier, and no person being visible on the shore, except two or three women standing near the houses, I landed the Russian prisoners, and in company with them and Dr. Easton, proceeded towards the houses to communicate with the people, and with the officer of the telegraph. The three stewards also accompanied us, in order, if possible, to purchase fresh provisions. But all the boat's crew were left in the boat, with strict orders not to land, as you had directed. We also carried with us a white flag of truce on a boarding pike, Lorton, the midshipman's steward, carrying it beside me. We had only proceeded about fifty yards from the boat, when suddenly Russian soldiers (who had lain concealed behind the rocks and houses, and of whose vicinity we were completely ignorant) rose and fired on us and the boat from all sides. Taking the white flag from the steward Norton, who was shot down by my side, I endeavoured with it in my hand to prevent the soldiers from firing at the boat, and so called the attention of their officer, who came near to me, to it. However, I regret to state that the firing did not cease until many of our people had been hit. As we were completely surrounded by soldiers, it was impossible to effect our escape, the soldiers being within a few yards of the boat on every side, and seeing the inutility of making any resistance, not having a loaded musket in the boat, and the greater number of our small boat's crew of eleven men being killed and wounded by the first fire of the enemy, not a shot was fired on our side. We were all seized by the soldiers, taken to the houses, and without a moment's delay placed in carriages, which appeared to me to be ready for us, and transported to Eckness, where we arrived the same afternoon. I regret to have to state that we have lost six of our men killed, and four have been wounded badly, nearly all the others having slight scratches. One Finnish captain was also killed and two Russian captains wounded. The wounded men were carried to Eckness, and placed in hospital there. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded. The fate of several of the killed I know only by the Russian report, as we were hurried away too quickly from the scene of action to ascertain it for ourselves; but I fear their report is too true, as we have six men missing, and they report seven dead bodies at Hango Head, which would be correct with our six men and the old Finnish captain, whom we saw shot down and bayoneted. We remained at Eckness during Tuesday, and on Wednesday, Mr. Sullivan, myself, and the four unwounded men, were removed to this place, leaving the four wounded men at Eckness, with Dr. Easton to attend them. The wounded men were all doing well when we left Eckness. One of them, Gliddon, had to undergo amputation of his right arm, near the shoulder, which had been successfully performed. Since our arrival at Eckness we have received every attention and kindness from the Russian general and officers that our position would admit of. The wounded men have been treated with the greatest care and consideration. I requested General Mollar, the officer commanding at Eckness, to send a boat on the day following this unfortunate affair to the ship, with a flag of truce, to inform you what had happened, but he

declared it to be impossible. I do not know how this letter will reach you, but the general will forward it by the first opportunity. As we were taken prisoners under a flag of truce, I presume we shall be shortly released, but am at present in perfect ignorance of their intentions with respect to us. I send this letter opened and unsealed.—I am, &c.

LOUIS GENESTE, Lieutenant.

To Captain Fanshawe, H.M.S. Cossack.

Admiral Dundas having perused this letter, writes to Prince Dolgorouky, reviews the whole case, and states that he considers the facts as establishing his original position that the transaction was a violation of the privilege of a flag of truce. He insists that the flag must have been seen from the telegraph station, that the boat should have been warned if her approach was objectionable; that "timely warning would have prevented the catastrophe, but wilful neglect of the flag, and concealment of those on shore, could be nothing but gross treachery." In reply to the assertion that a cannon was thrown overboard, he states that "the boat was never fitted with one, and has never mounted one upon any occasion." For what purpose, he asks, were the carriages mentioned by Lieutenant Geneste previously collected?

Some stress is laid on his avowed intention to endeavour to communicate with the officer of the telegraph, and with the people, and to purchase provisions; but in the absence of troops some little explanation to the nearest authority, or to the nearest residents, was at least desirable and natural on behalf of the prisoners intended to be released. A moment of forbearance on the part of the officer who planned the ambush would have been sufficient to afford it; and you are well aware that acts of courtesy, and even gifts of ordinary refreshments, are not uncommon on occasions of truce. The Cossack was in no sense short of provisions, nor had she been long without refreshments, and I can discover nothing in the statement of Lieutenant Geneste to justify the inferences which had been wrested from them.

The other documents show that no soundings were taken at Kertch under a flag of truce; that the alleged abuse of the flag at Twermine never occurred; and that a similar allegation respecting the affair at Raumo has no foundation.

#### REVIEW OF THE FOREIGN LEGION BY THE QUEEN.

The Queen inspected the regiments of the Foreign Legion now at Shorncliffe, on Thursday. Accompanied by Prince Albert, and travelling by the South-Eastern Railway, she arrived at Folkestone at twelve o'clock, and, escorted by the Kent Mounted Rifles, drove thence to the cliff overlooking Sandgate, where the camp is formed. Here she was received by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Hardinge, General Wetherall, Lord Panmure, and Mr. Peel. The regiments, some 3,500 strong, had rapidly formed in line. They were composed of the German Light Infantry, the Rifles, the Swiss Regiment from Dover, and 500 recruits from Heligoland—a fine, strong-built, hardy-looking, well-disciplined body of men. On arriving at the flagstaff, Her Majesty was received by a general salute. She then inspected the whole line. "Returned to the flagstaff, the Queen and Prince alighted, and the march past immediately commenced. The Rifles, in their dark green uniform, defiled first in open columns of companies; then, in the same order, and in the new uniform of our line, the German Light Infantry, the Recruits, and the Swiss. The latter step out like our men, while the Germans point the toe and tread with the heel more formally. As they passed it was curious to see the eyes of each company intently fixed upon the Queen, instead of looking straight forward, as is rigidly required in the English service. They marched with great steadiness and with a certain practised air, which showed at once that the bulk of them were old soldiers. The Minié has been served out to them, and in all points of equipment and pay they are on exactly the same footing as our own troops. It is said that they are highly delighted with the service and with the treatment which they receive." After the review, Baron Stutterheim, Colonel Woolridge, and the other officers were presented to the Queen; and, crossing the parade-ground, Her Majesty and the other guests inspected one of the huts, and partook of luncheon in the mess-room of the German Light Infantry. The troops loudly cheered as the Queen departed for Osborne.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is understood that in all renewals of steam contracts for the Government transport service, the terms are now reduced from 50s. per ton to 45s. or 40s.

The *Manchester Guardian* has the following respecting Nasmyth's great guns:—"We understand that the first of the two gigantic pieces of artillery to be made at the Bridgewater Foundry is now nearly forged, but how long the operations of turning and boring may take, and the gun be ready for shipment to the Baltic—for that, we believe, is its destination—is more than we or any one, we presume, can tell. At all events, it cannot be practically tested this year. The balls weigh a little more than half a ton, and are of an oblate spheroid shape, cut at one end—in fact, not unlike the common Minié ball.

A letter from Constantinople of the 30th, in the *Courrier de Marseille*, says, "The Ottoman fleet is to be completely disarmed, with the exception of the steamers." This decision has been come to from economy."

Letters from Vienna positively deny the existence of the letter attributed to the Empress Dowager of Russia.

Major-General Shirley, the commander-in-chief of the cavalry of the Turkish Contingent, and his staff, left town on Friday, for the seat of war.

It is stated that the dress regulations of the navy are now undergoing extensive revision, and that epaulettes will henceforth be abolished. The new uniform will, it is said, be greatly simplified, and

rendered more suitable and comfortable for all who have to wear it.

The Russian General Bodisco, who was made prisoner at Bomarsund, arrived in Paris on Wednesday, with the officers of his suite. They desire to see the Universal Exhibition before returning to their own country.

The Allies are demolishing the fortifications of Anapa, contrary to the wishes of the Circassians, who are, however, unable to oppose the fleet.

Most extensive preparations are being made by Government in anticipation of the army being detained before Sebastopol another winter. Orders have been received at Gloucester for the construction of a large number of houses for wintering in the Crimea. The order has been sent down by the Government to Messrs. Price and Co., the extensive timber merchants of that port. 500 houses are to be constructed for the soldiers, and 100 of a superior kind for the use of officers. Government has also entered into extensive contracts for fur clothing for the troops in the Crimea. The number to be supplied is—coats, lined with rabbit fur, 45,000; trousers, ditto, 45,000; and fur waistcoats, 45,000; 10,000 of each of the foregoing articles of a better description are also to be supplied. The waterproof clothing contracted for is to consist of 50,000 cloaks with sleeves, 50,000 capes, and 60,000 ox-hide boots, impervious to snow-water. The greater portion of the above-mentioned is to be delivered into store by the 1st September.

The *Independence* reports that a letter from General Pelissier to a high functionary contains the following *post scriptum*:—"I have a weighty and difficult task, which was not of my seeking, to fulfil. I hope to get through with it, but what difficulties," &c.

General McMahon has arrived at Marseilles on his way to the Crimea, where he is to assume the command of General Canrobert's division.

A morning paper states that there exists a protest of the Turkish Government against the rejection of the Austrian proposals by the Western Powers.

It is stated that Rothschilds have lent ten millions to the Porte at six per cent. At Constantinople it was expected that the Ministers favourable to reform would purge the Divan of the Old Turkish party. At the Dardanelles, order was restored, but the Bashi-Bazouk deserters scour the neighbouring villages, and make great havoc. Numerous desertions have also taken place from the Anglo-Turkish Contingent at Constantinople, and there was some probability of its being removed to Shumla.

General Canrobert, the future Marshal of France, will be nominated to the command of the Corps d'Armée of Lyons in the room of Castellane. This nomination is also intended to meet future eventualities.

The *Toulonnais* of the 7th inst., announces that 4,275 men were embarked at Toulon in the month of July, for the East.

Orders have been received at Marseilles to prepare to embark eighty large mortars, with ammunition sufficient to maintain a continuous fire for twenty days. The artillerymen to serve them arrive at Marseilles daily.

Omar Pasha who was at Constantinople on the 2nd, has received for the Sultan three splendid farms, one of which is situated near Ponte Piccolo, about ten miles from the capital. The other two are near Ismir, in Anatolia. The value of the three farms is about 40,000*l.*, they formerly belonged to Hosrew Pasha.

It is stated, from Madrid, that the Spanish Government has joined the Western Powers, and that a Spanish contingent will make its appearance in the Crimea. Towards the close of July, General O'Donnell visited the Queen at the Escorial, and remained with her Majesty two days. He returned to Madrid on the 1st August; a Cabinet Council was immediately held; and it was decided that Spain should enter into a defensive and offensive alliance with England, France, and Turkey, and contribute 25,000 men towards carrying on the war. The expeditionary force, it is said, will be under the command of General Prim. The Western Powers have engaged to support the Spanish Government in every way against its enemies. The affair is not yet definitively arranged, since it must be submitted to the approbation of the Cortes, which will not meet before October.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### RUSSIA.

A private letter from St. Petersburg mentions that great depression prevails among all classes in that city, owing to the duration of the war, which completely paralyses all branches of commerce and industry. This depression has gained even the leading personages of the old Russian party, who were hitherto so warlike and enthusiastic, but who are now beginning to despond. Nearly all labour is suspended in the manufactories, in consequence of the want of primary materials which no longer arrive from abroad, and also from want of hands, all being employed in the defence of the empire. The produce of the soil has no longer a market abroad, and in the interior business is at a stand-still. Articles of the most indispensable kind have attained an exorbitant price. Coffee, sugar, and salt are luxuries which now are hardly to be seen, except on the tables of the great.

A letter from the Danube, dated July 24, in the *German Universal Journal*, says:—

The inward condition of Russia would become very serious if the present state of things lasted a twelve-month longer—not, however, in consequence of the warlike deeds of the four opponents of Russia, but as the effect of the blockade of Russian ports. The loss of Sebastopol, of the Crimea, or, indeed, of all Bessarabia, could not bend Russia; but a third year of blockade can dictate to her conditions of peace. There are in Russia, in consequence of the prohibitive system which



has been in force during the last thirty-three years, a number of artificial branches of trade. To these belong the greatest part of the manufactories dependent upon imported raw produce, and many agricultural works must also be included. These all suffer and are standing still, and with a continuation of the blockade must be totally ruined. To increase the danger, the State, the Emperor, the Imperial family, the highest nobility, and the richest part of the burghers belong to the class of proprietors of manufactories, and all these classes of the population are intimately connected with trade.

We (*Spectator*) are informed from a reliable source that a letter has been just received in town, from a Russian nobleman residing on his estate, complaining bitterly of the state of things. He says that he can get no income from his property, his peasants are pressed, and the crops are rotting in the ground from want of hands to gather them.

A letter from Odessa gives a curious order of the day, issued by General Gortschakoff, stating that his Eminence the Metropolitan Philaret de Kijeff, after the example of ancient times, has just blessed the troops, by taking from the catacombs of Kijeff the sacred and miraculous image, which represents the ascension of the Mother of God, our celestial intercessor, and which, in bygone times, was conferred by the Mother of God on that temple as a pledge of the eternal protection which is granted to Orthodox Russia.

In the firm conviction that the benedictions of our arch-priests will be for us the pledge of fresh triumphs, let us add to our strength, valiant comrades, by the idea that our cause is just, and that the Emperor and the country found on your heroism and your inflexibility a well-justified hope.

It is said that the Emperor Alexander II. has announced to the Pope, through M. de Kisseleff, his Ambassador at Rome, that his Holiness is henceforth to nominate the Roman Catholic bishops in Poland. The Emperor Nicholas used to present a list, from which the Pope was obliged to make his choice.

The garrison of Odessa, now the head-quarters of General Lüdors, was reviewed on the 27th ult. It consists of 16,000 infantry, two regiments of light cavalry, and a few batteries of artillery.

The telegraphic line from St. Petersburg to Sebastopol is now in operation throughout its entire extent.

Prince Paskiewitch, who had before authorised the free exportation of corn for Austria, has just given similar permission for Prussia, by the frontier town of Granica.

*Spener's Berlin Gazette* gives currency to a rumour, that in consequence of the great injury inflicted on Russia by the blockade, that power is about to do away with its system of custom-houses on the frontiers of Prussia and Austria, in order to be able to procure by land the productions of which she stands in need. Other German papers mention modifications of the custom-house system as the subject of negotiation between the Prussian and Russian Governments.

#### FRANCE.

A chamberlain has, it is said, been sent to London, to inform Her Majesty that it will not be thought prudent for the Empress to attend all the *fêtes*, but that she hopes to be present at those of St. Cloud and Versailles. [The *Globe* denies the truth of this report, and of its inference.]

We have reports of the trial of the prisoners accused of having conspired to take the life of the Emperor by means of an infernal machine laid on the Northern Railway, near Lille, on the 11th September, 1854. The accused are eight in number. On Saturday, Dussart, Cordelier, and Desumonere were acquitted, Dhennie found guilty of conspiring to kill the Emperor, and Desquiers of a participation in a plot. Extenuating circumstances are admitted. Dhennie is sentenced to hard labour for life, and Desquiers to five years' imprisonment. From the very vague character of the indictment, it is presumable that the principal actors in the plot are not in custody.

The *Moniteur* of Monday states that Her Majesty the Queen of England will make her entrance into Paris on Saturday next, August 18th, about six o'clock in the evening, and will proceed from the Strasburg terminus to the Palace of St. Cloud.

A young woman who pretends to have a Divine mission, has just been locked up in the Orleans prison. She asks to be sent to the Crimea, pretending that she could take Sebastopol in a very short time. She speaks on the subject in the most calm and deliberate manner. All she asks for to accomplish her glorious mission, is an escort of a sergeant, a corporal, and ten men. She is at present committed ingloriously as a vagabond.

#### ALARMING STATE OF NAPLES.

The speech of Lord John Russell, in which specific mention was made of the condition of this unhappy country, has been followed by various detailed reports published in the daily press. One of the usual Neapolitan state ceremonials on the arrival of a royal personage is to sweep the streets, and imprison the beggars. This was done on the visit of the King of Portugal; and when he departed the beggars again swarmed forth. Although the administration of general affairs shows small signs of life, the department of police is in incessant activity; now looking after the shape of hats and the trim of beards—cutting off the latter by main force on occasion—and now establishing a "Commission of the Bastinado" for the behoof of suspected persons. A merchant of Naples who was guilty of some disrespectful observations upon the police and of resisting its agents—an offence for which the severest sentence in any other country would have been forty-eight hours' imprisonment—was sentenced by the aforesaid commission to receive "100 blows from a stick."

On the 22nd July, De Cesare, late Deputy to the Neapolitan Parliament, died, and a crowd of friends

publicly attended his funeral. The police were furious. The canon who read the service, and several noblemen and gentlemen who followed the coffin, were banished from Naples, and others from their estates. The punishment of the stick is in vigorous operation.

"The present," says a correspondent of the *Times*, "is a time in which the most savage and brutal excesses are committed; the common humanities of life are violated, the privacy of families invaded; men are treated like beasts, imprisoned, flogged, and knocked down in the street, whence they are hurried off to a hospital and thence to prison, and my great fear is that the people may be goaded into acts which the more prudent do all in their power to prevent. I sometimes ask myself, too, are the police authorities secret enemies of the King attempting to undermine his power? If so, they are doing their bidding well."

It is the fashion of the police to associate the name of the King and the Virgin, and to style the former "Nostro unico ed assoluto Padrone."

A letter from Vienna in the *Journal of Frankfurt* says: "Some journals have pretended that the political troubles in the kingdom of Naples are such that the Austrian Government has prepared an intervention, and has equipped a fleet for that purpose, at Trieste. This is a great exaggeration. Our Government condemns, as does all Europe, the unfortunate proceedings of the Neapolitan Ministry; but it has confined itself to advising the Government of Naples through the diplomatic channel, of the consequences which may follow the errors of the Ministry. It is a sort of diplomatic warning which Austria has addressed to the Court of Naples; and the state of the country does not necessitate any other measures."

A letter from Naples, dated July 29, appears in the *Constitutionnel*, which speaks of more political arrests among the higher classes. The Marquis Carraciolo, son of Prince Torella, and Baron Gallotti, are among the number. The Neapolitan Minister in Paris demanded that the *Constitutionnel*, the *Pays*, and the *Patrie* should be "warned" for the remarks they have made on the barbarities committed by His Sicilian Majesty's Minister of Police. The request was, of course, rejected.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mr. Ramsay, an English gentleman, and a party of guides, successfully ascended Mont Blanc from Cormayen, on the Italian side. Attempts have been repeatedly made during the last fifty years to accomplish this feat. Mr. Ramsay is the first to show that it is practicable. He started early on the 30th July, and returned on the morning of the 1st August. It is curious that on the 30th July Colonel Hardinge and Mr. Young, of Belfast, ascended the mountain by the ordinary route from Chamouni. A friend of the former gentleman, who writes an account of the ascent to the *Belfast Mercury*, says that the Grand Mulets are terribly "infested with fleas, so that when he attempted to get rest, he was fairly driven out of the place."

It is again said, and more positively than ever, that the condition of the Empress Eugenie inspires hopes of a direct Napoleonic succession to the French throne.

It is stated that the coronation of the Emperor of Russia will take place at Moscow in the autumn.

The University of Königsberg intends to erect a monument to the philosopher Kant, once the great ornament of that institution. It is to be a statue in bronze.

The Paris Mint is now engaged in striking a medal in commemoration of the visit of Queen Victoria. It will be executed in gold, platinum, aluminum, silver, and bronze.

Public prayers of thanksgiving for the recovery of the King are ordered to be offered up in the churches of Denmark.

Said Pasha, the head of Omar Pasha's Staff, has arrived in Paris "on leave of absence."

Count Alexander de Girardin, father of the editor of the *Presse*, has just died in Paris, in his seventy-ninth year.

The late M. Salomon Rothschild, of Paris, has left a fortune of two million and a half sterling, which will be divided between his two nephews.

The late Baron de Dietrich, of Vienna, has left a fortune of fifty million francs to his grandson, a child of seven.

General and Madame Cavaignac were at Strasbourg on the 3rd, on their way to Baden.

"The Count and Countess de Chambord," says the *Gazette de France*, "after passing six weeks at the baths of Teplitz, in Bohemia, have returned to Frohsdorf."

The Sunday closing of public-houses has been a question in agitation in the Legislature of Victoria Colony. A select committee appointed by the council, have presented a report. It recommends the exclusion from the licensing bench of all Justices who have interest, direct or indirect, in the sale of spirits; it further confines the licensing to two days in the year, thereby preventing any undue advantage being taken from the absence of any of the local magistracy. The majority of the committee have, in "consequence of the objections which have been made to the total closing of public-houses on Sunday, consented to permit liquors only to be sold during one hour of that day."

A bill in conformity with the suggestions of the report has been introduced in the council. The recommendation is the more remarkable from the great influence of publicans in the community. The *Argus* calculates that, in the city of Melbourne and an adjoining district, public-houses are so numerous as to furnish one to every eighty adult male inhabitants!

Among the papers seized at the residence of Spanish Carlists, is stated to have been a copy of a letter addressed in 1851 to Count Montemolin by the Czar Nicholas, in which the Autocrat said: "As to the affairs of Spain, wait a little. I will arrange them

myself in person in Paris in 1852." So that the Czar calculated upon the presumed disorders of France at the period of the expected presidential election in that year to invade the country.

A letter from Jerusalem of the 23rd ult. confirms the intelligence that the disturbances in the mountains of Sichein, which at one time menaced all Palestine, had been put down by the energy and tact of Kiamil Pasha, the governor of the province. The Pasha was about to march from Jerusalem with his troops, to repress the disturbances in the province of Hebron, got up by Abd-er Rhaman. Sir Moses Montefiore had arrived in Jerusalem with, it was supposed, firmans authorising the foundation of several religious establishments, and even a synagogue for the Jews.

Accounts from Tripoli of the 26th ultimo, state that the remnants of the Turkish troops had returned there without their arms. The Arabs remain masters of all the country, except the capital, which has sent to demand the protection of the Allies of the Sultan.

The Persian Government, at the instigation of Russia, has suppressed the Protestant schools.

The Kansas legislature have passed a memorial to President Pierce for the removal of Governor Reeder.

The yellow fever is raging to a great extent at New Orleans.

The Mormons in the valley of the Great Salt Lake are anticipating a famine. All the crops were being devoured by insects, and flour was very scarce at the price of 6 dollars per 100lbs.

A telegraphic despatch from Turin, dated Thursday, states that "General William Pepe is dead."

#### Court, Personal, and Official News.

Amongst the visitors at Osborne have been Major-General Pennefather, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir John Burgoyne, and Viscount Hardinge. The Queen and Prince Albert gave their annual *fête* on Friday, the Prince's birthday, to the labourers, and workpeople employed on the Osborne estate, to the seamen and Marines of the Royal yacht, and the Coast Guard and Trinity-house men stationed at Cowes. The detachment from Parkhurst doing duty at East Cowes was also present. Dinner was provided for about 600 persons. The Queen and Prince passed between the tables at which the party was seated. Dinner being finished, Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal family took their places in a marquee, to witness the rural sports, which were carried on with great spirit till past seven o'clock.

The *Cardiff Guardian* states that the case of Mrs. Saunders, the poor woman who lately gave birth to four children, having come to the knowledge of the Queen, she immediately sent four sovereigns, one to each of the children. One of the children is dead, but the remaining trio are progressing "satisfactorily."

The following is a copy of an autograph letter sent by the Queen to Sir Edmund Lyons, on the death of his son:—

Buckingham Palace, June 29, 1855. The Queen cannot let any one but herself express to Sir Edmund Lyons the Prince's and her feeling of deep and heartfelt sympathy on the most melancholy occasion of the loss of his beloved and gallant son, Captain Lyons. We grieve deeply to think of the heavy affliction into which Sir E. Lyons is plunged at this anxious moment, and we mourn over the loss of an officer who proved himself so worthy of his father, and was so bright an ornament to the service he belonged to. To lose him, just when he returned triumphant, having accomplished so admirably all that was desired and wished, must be an additional pang to his father. If sympathy can afford consolation, he possesses that of the whole nation.

The first order issued by Sir Benjamin Hall, after his acceptance of the office of President of the Board of Public Works, directs that 200 new seats shall be placed in the public promenades of the Regent's-park; and he has given orders for the throwing open of Kew Gardens to the public during the whole of Sundays.

The Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford by his Holiness Pope Pius IX.

Lord Chief Justice Jervis, on Tuesday, at Chester, took occasion to reply, from the bench, to an attack in the *Morning Chronicle*, accusing him of jobbery, and the Government of a desire to yield to his application for a retiring pension and to elevate him to the peerage. The whole, said the Chief Justice, is an entire fabrication. He did not intend to retire, had made no application for a pension, and had no idea of being elevated to the peerage. [The proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle* is a certain learned serjeant, whose eye is perhaps fixed on the upper regions of the profession.]

The fund raised for a memorial to Lord Dudley Stuart is to be applied to some improvement of the Nightly Refuge for the Houseless Poor.

The banner, sword, crown, &c., of the Emperor of the French were, on Friday, placed by Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, over the stall of His Imperial Majesty, which immediately faces that of the King of Prussia, in the Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor.

The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, with the Prince de Condé and the Duke de Guise, and the Princess Salerno, have arrived at the Bulkeley Arms Hotel, Beaumaris, on a visit to the Countess de Neuilly.

Lord John Russell, with his lady and family, arrived at Edinburgh from London on Thursday evening, and left on Friday morning for Dunkeld, whence, on Saturday, he was to renew his journey to Loch Rannoch, the seat of Lady Menzies, of which his lordship has taken a lease for the shooting season.

Mr. Roebuck, M.P., in a letter to Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Newcastle, who had counselled him as to his conduct, declines correspondence with him, because he will hold no communication with those who "addressed him in the language of menace or



suspicion." In Sheffield a movement has been commenced to provide a testimonial in acknowledgment of Mr. Roebuck's national services, and in commemoration of his connexion with that borough.

The Government, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee moved for by Mr. Mackinnon on the Arctic expedition, have paid 5,000*l.* to Captain McClure, and the same sum to the Admiralty, for his officers and crew.

The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., has succeeded, by the death of his uncle, Mr. James Cardwell, of Ellerbeck Hall, near Chorley, to that estate.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute the Island of Labuan, and its dependencies, to be a bishop's see and diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Labuan, and to appoint the Rev. Francis Thomas Macdougall, D.C.L., to be ordained and consecrated bishop of the said see.

The Birmingham Conference on national affairs continues to meet. Some twelve committees have been appointed, and it is expected reports will be made. Mr. D. Urquhart has arrived in Birmingham. It has been suggested that Mazzini and Kossuth should be invited, but a considerable difference of opinion existing, the intention has been abandoned.

Sir William and Lady Molesworth entertained, at dinner, on Saturday, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, the Hon. Sir Allan Macnab, the Countess of Tankerville, Mr. Thackeray, Viscount Castlereagh, M.P., Mrs. Horace Twiss, Viscount Torrington, Mr. Delane, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Alfred Churchill, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, the Hon. Gerald Talbot, the Hon. Mrs. Dyce Sombre, Mr. Herman Merivale, and Mr. Sturchev.

Mr. Cobden writes to the *Times* respecting the conversation at the Reform Club alluded to in the *Times* of the 6th instant. Mr. Cobden justifies himself and his views respecting the war, and he thinks it not impossible after all the acts of the negotiations of Vienna shall be known, that the people of this country, when they recover their wonted common sense, may call for the impeachment of the present Ministers as the sole responsible authors of the continuance of the war.

The funeral of the late Earl of Sefton took place on Thursday, at Netherton, near Liverpool. The pall-bearers were the Earl of Derby, Lord Lichfield, John Ireland Blackburne, Esq., and Colonel Blackburne. The Mayor of Liverpool and several of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood were present. The vicinity of Toxteth and the whole line of route were crowded with spectators. Among the papers of the late earl was a letter, in his own handwriting, directing that his interment should be made in the plainest manner; that no silk or velvet was to be used, the body being merely wrapped in clean white linen; that no empty carriages were to be allowed in the funeral cortege; and that the money saved by this mode of interring a person of his rank was to be distributed among the poor. The Sefton estate is said to yield 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* a year.

Various rumours of the dissolution of the Pope's brass band having appeared, Mr. Lucas writes to the *Times*, contradicting the reports, and stating that he sees no reason to despond of Irish affairs. If "disgusted" at all, it is only with the "peculiar turpitude of Irish Ministerial politics." He has no intention of applying for the Chiltern Hundreds.

The chairman of Mr. Laing's election committee at Wick has addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston protesting against the supposition that the sentiments the honourable gentleman recently expressed are those of his constituents in general: "We do not view the war as a question of 'counterpoise *versus* limitation,' but as a great contest between civilisation and barbarism, and of liberty against despotism, and that not only ought Her Majesty's Government to insist on a material guarantee for the future, but for indemnification for the past."

### Miscellaneous News.

Miss Fitzpatrick, of Birkenhead, was walking on the verge of a precipice at Llandudno, in North Wales; the earth gave way, she fell a great depth, and was killed.

The *Bury Post* has an account of the visit, on Monday, of a large number of artisans engaged at Messrs. Ransome's works, at Ipswich, to the Crystal Palace. The party, including the wives and families, numbered upwards of 1,200.

A respite, during Her Majesty's pleasure, has been received by the Governor of Ruthin Gaol for Margaret Davies, convicted at the Assizes, last week, of the wilful murder of her illegitimate child, by drowning it in a canal at Llangollen.

Mr. Baron Platt, on his way to Carlisle, was detained a considerable time, a storm having washed down a part of a bridge, and broken up a portion of the line between Penrith and Kendal. Happily, no other accident occurred.

The Darlington slow poisoning case is at present hung up. At the resumption of the inquiry, on Saturday, some additional evidence was given, tending to criminate Mr. Wooler. The prisoner was remanded until Friday next, but it will be a fortnight or three weeks before Dr. Taylor will be ready with the analysis of the viscera, sent to him.

The little son of a bricklayer, at Grunstone, Norfolk, was the other day killed by lightning in his mother's arms. When she was over against a tree, and only a few feet from it, the lightning struck her at the feet, and she felt, as she describes, as if her feet were suddenly taken off, her strength instantaneously gone, and herself in a moment sinking. The electric fluid descended down the tree, which it tore as it passed, and proceeded to the poor woman's feet, tearing open her boots and ripping up the whole length of her stockings, then passing up her body as

far as her breast, which, as well as her legs, are very much burned, and, making its way out through her dress over against her left breast into the child, which was held there, killed it.

A remarkable case of coupled twins is being exhibited in Liverpool, in the persons of two African female children, five years of age, who, although in every respect perfectly formed, are joined to each other at the hip, and will thus go through life back to back. They are described by some of the faculty who have inspected them to be more curious than the Siamese twins.

A gamekeeper's wife at Stanthorne, Cheshire, named Bancroft, has made herself famous by the capture of a burglar. Coming home and finding a man had broken into her house, she seized him, dragged him to the front window, opened it, gave the alarm, and maintained her hold of her prisoner until her husband came to her assistance. The burglar has been committed for trial.

On Friday last, several persons went from Sunderland over to the sands at the entrance of Jarrow Slake, to dredge for shrimps. Among them was a man named Bartram. He was dredging on the sand at some distance from the rest when he was suddenly heard to exclaim, "Lord Jesus, save us!" and the next moment he was engulfed in a dangerous quicksand. His body has not been found.

Grouse shooting commenced on the 12th (or rather, on Thursday, the day following). The *Inverness Courier* says: "We may state, however, on the authority of the keepers of many of the best grounds in the Highlands, that there is good reason to expect an average number of birds on most moors. The young grouse will, however, be found in three stages—full grown, half-grown, and little more than hatched. The season has been throughout a backward one."

On Thursday the boys of the three Shoeblock Brigades, to the number of 120, went to Richmond-park, accompanied by a large number of friends. After football, cricket, and other boyish amusements in the Park, the motley freight of the steamer cheered all the way home, and the loud response of many thousands of spectators on the river, told how hearty is the sympathy felt for those who are enjoying a holiday made sweet by honest labour. There are many shoeblocks in the streets who will not join any of the societies. More than 2,000*l.* a year is earned by the boys in London.

On Monday, at twelve, a fire, involving the loss of four human lives, took place in the premises belonging to Mrs. Fordham, a pawnbroker, carrying on business at No. 35, George-row, Bermondsey. The inmates were in their beds asleep. The proprietress, with her son Benjamin, being unable to descend by the stairs, mounted the roof and happily effected a safe retreat. Four other persons, Alfred Fordham, Robert Fordham, aged four; Mary Reeves, the servant, aged fourteen; and William Hood, aged forty-five, a brother of Mrs. Fordham, are lost in the ruins.

On Wednesday, at the village of Bradshaw, near Bolton, two children were found with their throats cut, as is supposed by their own father, who had afterwards committed suicide by cutting his own throat. The man's name is Thomas Jolly, and his youngest child, aged three years, and named Mary Jolly, is also quite dead. The eldest child, Thomas, aged five years, was found alive, but only faint hopes are entertained of saving life. The father was a widower, aged about thirty years, and followed the trade of a clogmaker; but no motive is assigned for the horrible crime he has committed.

The half-yearly meeting of the members of the Whittington Club was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on the 6th instant; J. J. Mechi, Esq., president, in the chair. The report congratulated the members upon the success of their efforts to raise the sum required to complete the new Club-house, the rebuilding of which had at length been commenced. From a correspondence which was read to the meeting, it appeared that difficulties had been raised in an unexpected quarter with respect to the adoption of alterations and improvements; the Club-house, however, even if built exactly as it was before the fire, would be in every respect an improvement upon the old one. The meeting, which was numerously attended, terminated with a vote of thanks to the committee and the president.

On Friday morning, a distressing and fatal accident occurred at the Rochester Railway Bridge Works, for which Messrs. Fox and Henderson are the contractors. Large seven-foot hollow cylinders are sunk into the Medway, so that they can form the foundation for the top part of the bridge. In sinking these cylinders, ten or twelve iron buckets are fastened to each other, and are let down to the men below to fill them, the water being kept out of the cylinder by pressure. Suddenly one of the spindles connecting the buckets gave way, and the whole ten fell to the bottom of the cylinder, killing on the spot three men. A fourth had a narrow escape. An inquest has been held, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," with a recommendation to alter the present cylinders.

An immense crowd assembled on Monday evening at Cremona to witness the mimic "Attack on the Mamelon Vert, and Capture of the Rifle Pits," which, with the aid of 500 soldiers, six regimental bands, and an immense quantity of blank cartridge, was expected to produce an extraordinary effect. The *fi*te was, however, marred by an unfortunate accident. Just as the Mamelon was supposed to be captured, the stage erected for the advance gave way beneath the weight of the soldiery, many of whom were precipitated to the ground—a distance of twelve or fifteen feet, and several men were badly hurt; there were many dislocations, sprains, and contusions, the greater part of the vast company of spectators being all the while ignorant of the occurrence of any such catastrophe. Every exertion was made to assist the injured by

direction of the officers in charge, and by twelve o'clock something more than twenty-five men had been conveyed in cabs or stretchers to the hospitals. From yesterday's report it appears that the five soldiers who were considered to be the most severely injured are progressing favourably. Seventeen men were taken to the Military Hospital in Rochester-row, but the injuries they have received are bruises, and they are doing well.

On Saturday afternoon, Miss Walker, a young English lady, in her eighteenth year, went to bathe with her sister in the Tay, a short distance to the west of the Ferry Pier. The sister did not go in until her sister had bathed and was dressing. Having thrown herself forward on the water twice or thrice the spring tide sweeping strongly past, she was taken off her feet. Appearing to be instantly aware of her dangerous position, she endeavoured to float on the water, which, for a short time, she succeeded in doing. Her sister at once gave an alarm, and along with others on shore entreated her to keep on the surface if possible until a boat could be brought to her assistance. No person present being able to swim, the unfortunate young lady became exhausted and sank. It was three hours before her body was recovered.—*Chester Courant*.

On Saturday, August 4, a cash-box with its contents was stolen from the sitting-room in the house of Mr. James Joseelyne, bookseller, Braintree. Mr. Joseelyne had been balancing some accounts, and had the cash-box near the window, on the table; and there is little doubt that his movements were noticed and watched by a female outside, carrying a basket of combs and trinkets on her arm for sale. About noon, Mr. Joseelyne left the room. Between that time and one the robbery was committed. The woman in question was seen in the passage with her basket, leaving the side door; and, before returning into the street, proceeded to the servant in a kitchen, offering to sell her wares. It was not until half-past two that the loss was discovered. The police and parish constable were immediately on the alert, and two women were taken into custody on suspicion the same day, on the Notley-road, about two miles from Braintree. The cash box contained one 5*l.* country bank-note, and gold and silver amounting to about 30*l.*, and various memoranda and documents, of value to the owner only. Mary Woodell, identified as the individual with the basket, has been committed for trial. The other woman was liberated. A reward has been offered for the recovery of the cash-box, with the papers and documents.

### Law and Police.

At the Bow-street Police-office, on Friday, the following conversation took place in the case of Mary Ann Church, charged with robbing a foreign gentleman named Roder of half-a-crown:—Mr. Hall: Were you sober, Sir?—Prosecutor: Yes, certainly.—Mr. Hall: You must be a foreigner, then?—Prosecutor: I am a German.—Mr. Hall: Ah! that accounts for it; if you had been an Englishman, you would have been drunk to a certainty. (A laugh.)—Prosecutor: The Germans get drunk sometimes, I fear?—Mr. Hall: Yes; after they have resided any time in this country they acquire our English habits. (Laughter.)

The well-known case of Boyle v. Wiseman was brought before Mr. Justice Wightman at the Home Circuit, Croydon, on Monday. The facts of the case are familiar to our readers. Soon after the learned judge had taken his seat upon the bench, there was a short consultation between the counsel on both sides; and Mr. James then handed a paper to Serjeant Shee, and directly afterwards, to the apparent astonishment of the persons by whom the court was crowded, it was announced that the record on the notice had been withdrawn, the parties having agreed upon terms. It transpired afterwards that the terms were, that the defendant is to pay 100*l.* towards the costs of the abortive trial at Guildford, and the whole of the taxed costs of the trial at Kingston, and the present action; and it was arranged between the counsel, that an apology, or retraction, should be demanded or given. Thus has ended these proceedings. The costs to be paid, it was said, would amount to nearly 1,200*l.*

Sir John Dean Paul and Mr. Bates still remain in prison, having failed to obtain sureties.

### Literature.

#### NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.

No. XLV. of this always welcome quarterly came to hand at an unfortunate moment for the exhibition, or even appreciation, of its contents. Religious meetings by day, and great debates by night, left not a moment for the discussion of "Scottish University Reforms," or the "Speculative Theology of the Ninth Century." But there was one paper in the number which even then we read, and which it is not yet too late to mention—"Sir Walter Raleigh and his Times." Fresh from the reading of "Westward-ho!" we found here its continuation—a chapter of historical romance, written by a brilliant, fervid pen; a tragic story, set forth in new, if untrustworthy, yet pleasing colours. We advise the yawning applicants at seaside libraries to prefer to the last new novel the May number of the *North British*.

The present number has no article of such interest as that, but well sustains the general characteristics of the *Review*. Sir David Brewster's life of Newton, and Dr. Peacock's life of Dr. Thomas Young, afford the materials of biogra-



phical papers. "Ferrier's Theory of Living and Being" is combated in a metaphysical dissertation. Bulwer Lytton's works are made the title of a treatise on the laws of novel-writing. Kingsley's Lectures on the Schools of Alexandria suggests an interesting chapter of ecclesiastical history. The works and times of Grotius are described in "The Political Reformation in Holland"—whence is drawn an argument for Administrative Reform in England, which seems to us sadly contradicted by a defence of the "System of Purchase in the Army." "Mahometanism in the East and West," is the subject of a candid examination; and its influence on the condition of woman pronounced its fatal defect as a social power; but under the striking title—"The Non-Existence of Woman,"—suggested by Mrs. Norton's eloquent and unanswerable Letter to the Queen,—the legal position of our female population is shown to be awfully anomalous and cruel. The subject is not elaborated as we could wish; but that it is raised at all, is another contribution from the *North British* to the cause of social amelioration.

*Blackwood* for August, without being excessively warlike, has no less than five articles about or upon the war. The most remarkable of these is that on the "Internal Sufferings of Russia," to which we must allude elsewhere. The Notes on Canada continue to interest, and the romance of Zaidée opens up a new source of interest.

*Fraser* highly eulogises Lord Dalhousie's Administration of India, and exhibits the double impolicy of Austria in her bad faith to the Western Powers; by exposing the incongruous and inflammable materials of which her empire is made up. The story of "Hinchbrook" reaches a turning-point in the development of its interesting characters. Of the review articles, one is a severe examination of Dr. Doran's "Lives of Princesses of the House of Hanover."

### Gleanings.

Mr. Ruskin has another work in the press, illustrative of the genius of his idol, Turner.

Any person, now, can have paper or envelopes stamped with the postage dies, on payment of the amount to the Inland Revenue Board.

Rumour speaks of the discovery of a piece of solid gold weighing ten tons having been found at the Tarragower diggings, Australia. Probably a fable.

The Mayor of Wells, Ohio, got drunk not long since. When sobered, he went before a squire, informed upon himself, paid his fine, and resigned his office. —*Miners' Journal* (Pottsville, U.S.)

A premium was lately offered by an agricultural society for the best mode of irrigation; and the latter word, by a mistake of the printer, having been changed to "irritation," a farmer sent his wife to gain the prize.

A robbery was recently committed in a house in Clifton, while the family were absent at afternoon service. The thieves left written on the kitchen-table the words, "You should watch as well as pray." —*Bristol Times*.

Mr. Monckton Milnes has in his possession certain scraps of paper, backs of letters, &c., on which are written, in Boswell's own hand, various notes of conversation with Johnson, which have never yet been printed. These notes are to be published.

It is not eating a great quantity of food that nourishes most, nor devouring of books that gives solid knowledge. It is what you digest, that feeds both body and mind. Have your learning in your head, and not in your library.

Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur's picture of "the Horse Fair" is sold to an English gentleman for a trifle under 2,000*l*. Mdlle. Bonheur has painted a reduced copy for the engraver, which is now in Mr. T. Landseer's hands. The second picture has been purchased by Mr. Jacob Bell.

A highly interesting relic of the great Napoleon is now being exhibited at Madame Tussaud's. It is a volume of military maps, among which are several plans of battles drawn by the Emperor himself. This relic was left at an inn by the Emperor during his hasty retreat after the battle of Waterloo.

The *Gardener's Chronicle* holds out the prospect of a wet autumn. We ought to receive twenty-two inches between Midsummer and Christmas; in other words, there must be in the present half-year nearly as much rain as usually falls in a whole year, provided the average is to be restored before Christmas!

The ladies' dresses are ballooning out to such an enormous size in Paris, that we are informed that the following colloquy took place in the gardens of the Tuileries, where it is the custom to charge a sou for every chair that is used: Chairwoman—"Madame has made a mistake, she has paid me only one sou." Lady—"Yes, my good woman; I have occupied only one chair." Chairwoman—"That is true, but there were two other chairs—one on each side of Madame, for the accommodation of Madame's dress, and that makes three sou." Lady—"Three sou! But it's scandalous!" Chairwoman—"Far from that, I can assure you, Madame, that a lady only yesterday paid five sou for the use of five chairs, and her dress, I am sure, was by no means so fashionable as Madame's." —[The three sou are paid contentedly, and Madame rises, displaying as she retires the utmost breadth of her dress, which may be described, without any exaggeration, as being quite as broad as it is long.]

### BIRTHS.

Aug. 7, at Stock Orchard-crescent, Holloway, the wife of Mr. W. GRINLING, of a son.

Aug. 13, at Faversham, the wife of Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM MONK, of a son.

Aug. 8, Mrs. SAMUEL POWELL, of South Hackney, of a daughter.

Aug. 10, the wife of the Rev. J. GILL, Sudbury, of a daughter.

Aug. 11, at the Terrace, Upper Clapton, Mrs. G. H. POWELL, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

Aug. 8, at Zion-hill Chapel, Finsbury, Wills, by the Rev. J. Metcalfe White, B.A., the Rev. EDWIN EDWARDS, minister of Rock-lane Congregational Chapel, Froome, to ANABELLA, third daughter of the late Mr. ELIAS HINCHCOCK, Finsbury.

Aug. 8, at Bishopsgate-street Chapel, London, by the Rev. D. Rees, of Llanelly, Mr. MATTHEW, of Llanelly, to Miss C. DAVIES, of Morristown, Glamorganshire.

Aug. 1, at Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. Dr. Halley, JOHN JOSEPH, eldest son of JAMES HOWELL, Esq., of Park-hill, Alburgh, near Liverpool, to MARY ANNE, only daughter of JAMES SIDENBROM, Esq., of Crowcroft House, near Manchester.

Aug. 9, at the Independent Chapel, Horsham, by the Rev. A. E. Lord, Mr. ROWLAND BATHOLOMEW, to Miss EMMA HAWKINS, both of Walton-on-Thames.

Aug. 7, at the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Wm. GRANT, Esq., of Calcutta, to MARY, eldest daughter of JAMES BAIN, Esq., of Glasgow.

Aug. 9, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Ackworth, Yorkshire, Wm. FOWLER, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to RACHEL MARIA, eldest daughter of ROBERT HOWARD, Esq., of Tottenham, Middlesex, and granddaughter of LUKE HOWARD, Esq., of the Villa, Ackworth.

### DEATHS.

Aug. 5, at Old-street-road, after a most protracted affliction, which she bore with great Christian patience, SARAH, the beloved wife of Mr. RICHARD HOWARD, in her seventieth year, deeply regretted by her sorrowing family and friends.

Aug. 9, at the Baptist College, Pontypool, Miss ANNE HENRY, niece of Mrs. THOMAS THOMAS, aged nineteen.

Aug. 9, at Staines, Mr. JOSEPH GUTTERIDGE BUTTFIELD, in his fifty-eighth year.

Aug. 13, at Brooklyn Mount, Sheffield, CHARLES PAYNE, youngest son of Mr. W. L. HUMPHREY.

Aug. 3, at Ravensworth Lodge, Cheltenham, Lieut.-General RICHARD TICKELL, C.B., Bengal Engineers, aged seventy.

Aug. 6, at Broadstairs, Mr. FREDERICK J. PELHAM, son of Mr. PELHAM, solicitor, of Arbour-square, Stepney.

Aug. 7, at Higher Ardwick Lodge, near Manchester, General GABRIEL GORDON, Colonel of the 91st Regiment, aged ninety-two.

Aug. 10, S. HOYLE, Esq., of Mossfield, Bury, aged sixty-seven.

Aug. 11, at Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Fox, Provost of Queen's College, in his eighty-first year.

Aug. 11, at 21, Devonshire-place, his Excellency Don PEDRO JOSE DE ZULUETA, Count de Torre Diaz, in his seventy-second year.

Aug. 13, at his residence, in Clephane-road, Dalington, GEORGE WILLIAMS, Esq.

### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

The English Funds were steadily supported during the greater part of the morning, and although a decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was subsequently quoted, the closing range was a mere shade lower than that of yesterday. The transactions exhibit no feature of interest. The new Turkish loan naturally tends to divert attention for the moment from Consols. The official business report is as follows: Three per Cent. Consols, for Money, 91, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto, for Account, 6th September, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Three per Cent. Reduced, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ . New Three per Cents, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Bank Stock, 214 $\frac{1}{2}$ . India Stock, 232 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 231. Three-and-a-half per Cent. Exchequer Bonds, falling payable in 1858, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto, 1859, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The New Thirty Years' Annuities, expiring in 1885, were also dealt in at 16 15-16 per 1*l*. Omnium closed nominally at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  prem. Exchequer-bills exhibit a slight decline, the March bills being quoted 19s. to 22s. prem., and the June 18s. to 21s. prem. India Bonds ruled at 28s. to 31s. prem. The discount market is quiet, but some tightness continues to prevail. The scrip of the new French loan was quoted this afternoon 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 prem. The surplus deposits effected with Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons were in course of liquidation to-day.

An official communication has been received in the Stock Exchange, inviting the attendance of capitalists at the Turkish Embassy, in Bryanston-square, tomorrow (Wednesday) morning at ten o'clock, when the terms of the new loan of 5,000,000*l*. will be made known, and the period fixed for receiving biddings. It is thought that Monday next will be the day fixed.

Turkish Bonds, after marking 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ , fell for a moment to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$  upon sales, the market being rendered the more sensitive by the settling now in progress. Subsequently, however, a rally took place, and the latest quotation was 93 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  or about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. below that of yesterday. Other foreign securities were quiet, and steady in price.

This was "making-up" day in the Railway Share Market. The settling generally indicates that the supply of stock is only moderate. The stocks of which the largest speculative sales have lately been made—viz., London and North-Western and Great Western—have been wanted, and the "backwardation" (or premium quoted for the temporary loan of stock), increased in the course of the day to  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent. on the former, whilst on the latter  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was in some cases given. Business in British Mining Stocks to-day has been inanimate, and the market is somewhat flat in character. Land and Bank Shares to-day were generally steady. Bank of London Shares were again offered, and declined to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  prem.

The specie arrivals of last week amounted to about 520,000*l*, all in gold. The shipments are estimated at about 100,000*l*.

The trade reports of the various manufacturing towns for the past week describe scarcely any alteration, a moderate and steady, but not animated, business being still the feature in almost all districts. At Manchester the markets have remained dull, but whatever change has been observable has been

rather on the favourable side, and hopes are entertained of better prices from an early increase of demand, coupled with the effects of a resort to short time. The Birmingham advices state that the iron trade continues to improve, and that benefit can already be traced from the recent break-up of the speculative houses, whose power of mischief was fostered solely by the countenance afforded them by joint-stock banks. Some of the other occupations of the place likewise maintain a tendency to recovery, and the extent of military work is very great. At Nottingham the dull season still prevails, but the transactions have been on a fair average scale, and here also the stability of the market is partly due to the disappearance of many weak or insolvent firms. In the woollen districts the steadiness noticed for some time past is undiminished, and confidence is strengthened by the prospects of the harvest. From the Irish linen-markets the accounts indicate a cessation of the recent signs of revival.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the week have comprised seven vessels—three to Port Phillip, two to Adelaide, one to Sydney, and one to Port Fairy—with an aggregate capacity of 3,986 tons. The rates of freight exhibit little alteration.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been considerable activity, and among other heavy cargoes three of tea have been reported. The total number of ships entered inward was 240, being 10 more than in the previous week. The number cleared outward was 144, showing an increase of 26, out of these 44 were in ballast—an unusually large quantity—the proportion of foreign and British so clearing being 15 of the former and 29 of the latter.

### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91
Consols for Account	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	232 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	214 $\frac{1}{2}$	214 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer-bills	19 pm	19 pm	19 pm	21 pm	21 pm	21 pm
India Bonds	28 pm	31 pm	31 pm	31 pm	31 pm	31 pm
Long Annuities	4 1-16	—	4	—	4 1-16	4 1-16

### The Gazette.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 23, for the week ending on Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued, . . . . .	£29,601,590	Government Debt . . .	£11,015,100
		Other Securities . . . . .	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion . . .	15,601,500
		Silver Bullion . . . . .	—
	£29,601,590		£29,601,590

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital . . .	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) . . .	£12,851,030
Public Deposits . . . . .	5,152,251	Other Securities . . . . .	18,593,925
Other Deposits . . . . .	11,857,338	Notes . . . . .	2,893,300
Seven Day and other Bills . . . . .	1,052,978	Gold and Silver Coin . .	630,144
	£35,966,399		£35,966,399

August 9, 1855.

J. R. ELSEY, Deputy Cashier.

### Friday, August 10, 1855.

#### BANKRUPTS.

CHATTERTON, T., Rye, Sussex, baker, August 18, Sept. 22; solicitors, Messrs. Lovell and Co., South-square, Gray's-inn.  
PARTIDGE, S. W., and OAKLEY, D. F., Paternoster-row, booksellers, August 18, Sept. 27; solicitors, Messrs. Turnley and Luscombe, Cannon-street, City.  
LEIGH, T., Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, wine merchant, August 18, Sept. 29; solicitor, Mr. Brisley, Pancras-lane, Chesham-side.  
MOSES, J., Lambeth Lower Marsh, glass dealer, August 18, Sept. 29; solicitor, Mr. Catlin, Ely-place, Holborn.  
THOMAS, W. L., Chapel-place, Cavendish-square, cowkeeper, August 17, Sept. 29; solicitor, Mr. Sadgrove, Mark-lane, City.  
COOPER, H. W., Wakefield-street, Regent-square, and New Oxford-street, builder, August 23, Sept. 27; solicitor, Mr. Harris, Moorgate-street.  
CORAN, T., Nottingham, lace manufacturer, August 21, Sept. 18; solicitor, Mr. Hunt, Nottingham.  
HAYWOOD, J., Derby, ironfounder, August 21, Oct. 2; solicitors, Messrs. Haish and Helm, Derby; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.  
PARSONS, C., Frome, Somersetshire, linendraper, August 21, Sept. 18; solicitors, Mr. Jones, Stae-lane, City; and Messrs. Britton and Son, Bristol.  
WILSON, T., Manchester, merchant, August 23, Sept. 14; solicitors, Mr. Clough, Huddersfield; and Messrs. Higson and Robinson, Manchester.  
DIXON, T., Crook, Durham, grocer, August 21, Oct. 2; solicitors, Messrs. Shield and Harwood, Clement's-lane, City; and Mr. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
WINAPPEARE, J., Middleton, Durham, ship builder, August 17, Oct. 2; solicitors, Messrs. Newby and Richmond, Stockton-upon-Tees; and Messrs. Griffith and Crighton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

#### DIVIDENDS.

August 31, D. J. Fynney, Liverpool, corn merchant.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Winkfield, G. M. Hinekey, and H. Field, East Greenwich, cement manufacturers—W. Bealey and F. B. Hihnel, Manchester, woollen war-housemen—J. Morley, B. Morley, S. Morley, and A. Morley, Wood-street, Cheapside, and Nottingham; as far as regards B. Morley—J. Morley, S. Morley, and A. Morley, Wood-street, Cheapside and Nottingham; as far as regards J. Morley—T. Pilkington, C. Pilkington, A. Pedigor, and G. Storr, Sheffield, joiners' tool manufacturers; as far as regards A. Pedigor and G. Storr—T. Kirkham and B. Kirkham, Livesey, Lancashire, cotton spinners—H. B. Stevenson and R. Long Manchester, silk manufacturers—L. Wright and J. Ibbotson Eccles, Lancashire, paper stainers—S. H. Levy and B. Abraham Eyre-street-hill, Leather-lane, in copartnership as a loan discount society—F. Binge and T. Halgh, Sheffield, brass founders—J. A. Jacques and I. C. Jordan, Liverpool, patent medicine vendors—G. W. Lewis and J. West, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, patent tent makers—T. Cresswell, W. G. Thould, and H. G. Thould, Darlaston, Staffordshire, shoe tip manufacturers; as far as regards H. G. Thould—J. Mellor, J. N. Shaw, and W. Ireland, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk dyers; as far as regards J. N. Shaw—T. Cress, J. Bowron, and L. Cooke, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, wholesale grocers; as far as regards J. Bowron—G. B. Meager and R. Meager, Swansea, Glamorgan shire, ship chandlers—J. Davies and H. Martin, Liverpool, coopers—D. Fell and J. Fell, Rawtenstall, Lancashire, calico manufacturers—B. Senior and S. Senior, Batley, West Riding of



Yorkshire, shoddy dealers—J. Booth and R. Smith, Hulme, Manchester, pawnbrokers—W. Daniels, L. Baker, and J. Hammond, Walsingham, Staffordshire, coal masters, as far as regards 1. Baker—W. D. H. Oehme and W. H. Thacker, Bishopsgate-street, City, solicitors—W. Lee and G. W. Stevenson, Westminster, civil engineers—W. Cuthbert and J. R. Cuthbert, Liverpool, commission agents—W. H. Wynn and T. Wrigley, Huddersfield and Brighouse, Yorkshire, tailors—Elizabeth Hartley and Margaret Hartley, Pemberton, Lancashire, grocers—T. Hyde and G. Frankling, Oxford, wholesale clothiers—J. Holmes and T. Bateman, Birmmham, Westmorland, joiners.

#### DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Dixon, C., Lymington, Hampshire, tailor, first div. of 2s. 4d., any Wednesday before August 11 and after Nov. 1, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Green, E. L., Beris Marks, City, wholesale clothier, third div. of 8d., any Wednesday before August 11 and after Nov. 1, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Gibbs, W. K., Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer, first div. of 2s. 9d., any Friday, at Whitmore's, Birmingham—Cooper, J., Blackheath, Staffordshire, linen-draper, first div. of 1s. 10d., any Friday, at Whitmore's, Birmingham—Cross, R., Bridlington, Yorkshire, chemist, first div. of 8d., Oct. 2, and any subsequent day, at Hope's, Leeds—Foster, D., Goole, West Riding of Yorkshire, ironmonger, first div. of 7s. 6d., Oct. 2, and any subsequent day, at Hope's, Leeds—Jackson, T. G., Goole, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturers, first div. of 6d., Oct. 2, and any subsequent day, at Hope's, Leeds—Webster, G., Dewsbury, Yorkshire, plumber, first div. of 4s. 4d., Oct. 2, and any subsequent day, at Hope's, Leeds—Gay, R., Kirkstall, Yorkshire, ware grinder, first div. of 1s. 5d., Oct. 2, and any subsequent day, at Hope's, Leeds—Shaw, W., and Shaw, H., Huddersfield, Yorkshire, dyers, first div. of 6s. 9d., Oct. 2, and any subsequent day, at Hope's, Leeds.

Tuesday, August 14, 1855.

#### BANKRUPT.

HAYNE, B., and HAYNE, C., Upper Whitecross-street and Aldersgate-street, City, carpenters, August 29; solicitors, Mr. Digby, Circus-place, Finsbury-circus; and Mr. Baylis, Redcross-street.

COOLING, A., and MARCHAM, H., London-wall, City, soap makers, August 24, Sept. 29; solicitor, Mr. Philpot, Gracechurch-street.

HACKETT, W., Oxford, gas and water engineer, August 25, Sept. 29; solicitors, Messrs. Parker and Co., Bedford-row.

FELDS, J., Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, draper, August 25, Sept. 27; solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.

RIGGS, C. M., Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, apothecary, August 24, Sept. 29; solicitors, Messrs. Hopgood, King William-street, Strand.

GROVER, J., Strand, envelope maker, August 23, Sept. 25; solicitor, Mr. Heathfield, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

GOODE, W. C., High-street, Borough, warehouseman, August 31, Sept. 27; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Co., Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

HORNELL, C., Chelmsford, ironmonger, August 24, Sept. 28; solicitors, Messrs. Goddard and Eyre, Wood-street.

FAIRLEY, W., Bedford, provision merchant, August 31, Oct. 2; solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury; and Mr. Haxby, Leicester.

SPENCER, J., Bilston, Staffordshire, ironfounder, August 25, Sept. 22; solicitors, Messrs. Deakin and Dent, Wolverhampton; and Mr. James, Birmingham.

FENN, S., and FENN, J., Birmingham, tailors, August 25, Sept. 21; solicitor, Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

MOSE, J., and MOSE, T., Tipton, Staffordshire, boiler makers, August 25, Sept. 22; solicitors, Messrs. Dugan and Hemmatt, Walsall; and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

GOODACE, R., Nottingham, grocer, Sept. 4 and 25; solicitor, Mr. Clarke, Nottingham.

PHILLIPS, C., Weston-super-Mare, and Burnham, Somersetshire, potter, August 28, Sept. 25; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.

FEAR, W., and FEAR, W. Jun., Bristol, sawyers, August 28, Sept. 25; solicitors, Mr. Wells, Founder's-hall, St. Swithin's-lane; and Messrs. Abbott and Lucas, Bristol.

AHLBORN, L., Liverpool, toy dealer, August 27, Sept. 27; solicitors, Messrs. Neal and Martin, Liverpool.

BACKHOUSE, W., Latham, Lancashire, timber dealer, August 27, Sept. 27; solicitors, Messrs. Harvey and Co., Liverpool.

RUSHFORD, J., Carlisle, plasterer, August 28, Oct. 2; solicitors, Messrs. Grey and Co., Staple-inn; Messrs. Bendle and Son, Carlisle; and Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

NOEL, J. A., South Shields, wine merchant, August 24, Oct. 5; solicitors, Messrs. Shield and Harwood, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; and Mr. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Sept. 4, E. Castendieck, Mining-lane, City, ship agent—Sept. 11, V. Bauer, Lilypot-lane, City, merchant—Oct. 4, L. Tatley, Ince, Lancashire, cotton spinner—Sept. 5, T. C. Matthews, Kingston-upon-Hull, brewer—Sept. 5, R. Wells, Brigg, Lincolnshire, draper—Sept. 5, W. Gibson, Alford, Lincolnshire, innkeeper.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Haddock, E. A. Parnell, and G. S. Sanderson, Prestatyn, Flintshire, manufacturing chemists—H. Bell and R. Jenks, Grantham, Lincolnshire, fellmongers—J. Boxell, W. Boxell, E. Boxell, and H. Boxell, Norton Falgate, licensed victuallers; as far as regards W. Boxell—J. Elgie, I. Wilson, W. Elgie, and M. Dowell, Crook Durham, grocers; as far as regards W. Elgie—G. E. Balleras, J. Boyne, Jun., and Antonio Maria Balleras, Liverpool, merchants—T. Tisdale and H. A. Jones, Shrewsbury, auctioneers—W. H. Winch and T. North, Vauxhall-cross, timmer—G. Tattersall and W. Simpson, Ramsbottom, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—T. Gaunt and J. Jones, Manchester, wheelwrights—G. Munn, R. Allies, G. Shaw, R. Cruttwell, H. Stothert, J. Stothert, and F. Levick, Blain, Monmouthshire, and Charlotte-row, City, ironmasters; as far as regards G. Munn, R. Allies, G. Shaw, H. Stothert, and J. Stothert—W. Wright, Nancy Wright, and Sarah Ann Wright, Manchester and Chesham, publishers—T. M. Atkinson and F. Gould, Manchester—W. Cockshott and Arabella Cockshott, Grassington, West Riding of Yorkshire, grocers—E. Gatwood and W. Tremlett, Bristol, railway contractors—G. Haydon and S. Haydon, Boxmoor, Hertfordshire, general merchants—W. M. Crowdy, A. S. Crowdy, and J. C. Townsend, Swindon, Wiltshire, attorneys—T. F. Bolton and M. B. H. Williams, Liverpool, as the Liverpool Garancine Company—J. Marsden and G. Jackson, Barnsley, Yorkshire, corn millers—J. Wybrants and C. Brettingham, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, surgeons—C. Smith, A. Smith, and T. P. Dunn, Dudbridge, Gloucestershire, wool dyers—G. Roberts, W. Stott, and J. H. Wouldhave, Leeds, upholsterers; as far as regards W. Stott—Mary Beecroft, T. Butler, G. S. Beecroft, J. O. Butler, and A. E. Butler, Leeds, ironmasters; as far as regards Mary Beecroft and G. S. Beecroft—W. K. Perrens, G. K. Harrison, and H. Johnson, Wilnecote, Warwickshire, coalmasters; as far as regards H. Johnson—W. Tapson and W. H. Tapson, St. German's, Cornwall, general merchants—C. W. Smith and T. P. Dunn, Lightpill, Gloucestershire, wool dyers—H. Goodall and J. Wilkinson, Leeds, general dealers—A. Thompson and R. Wyllie, Watling-street, City, warehousemen—D. Moore and R. Moore, Clutton, Somersetshire, farmers—J. Fletcher and W. Fletcher, Haslinden, Lancashire, joiners—G. F. Rose and J. Rose, Houghton, Buckinghamshire, farmers.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Kilgour, J., Auchtertool, Fifeshire, baker, August 22.

#### DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Graham, W., Brookhouse Fields, Lancashire, draper, first div. of 1s. 6d., any Tuesday after Oct. 2, at Pott's, Manchester—Pauling, G. C., and Sharp, R. C., Manchester, merchants, first div. of 8s. 6d., any Tuesday after Oct. 2, at Pott's, Manchester—Haworth, G. Walsh, J., and Ainsworth, T., Over Darwen, powerloom cloth manufacturers, first div. of 9s., August 7, and any subsequent Tuesday after Oct. 1, at Herniman's, Manchester—Critchley, W., Manchester, publican, first div. of 3d., August 7, and any subsequent Tuesday after Oct. 1, at Herniman's, Manchester—Corbett, J., Birmingham, coal dealer, first div. of 1s. 14d., any Thursday after Oct. 1, at Christie's, Birmingham.

## Markets.

### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 13.

The weather still continues rather unsettled, but with less rain in the last few days. Our market was very dull to-day for English wheat, and is per quarter lower for the best samples, though the supply was not large. Fine foreign wheat was held at last week's prices, but sales very limited. We had few or no buyers of flour. Barley sold slowly in retail for grinding. In beans and peas no alteration. A sample of new white peas sold at 46s. Foreign oats, chiefly Dutch, continue to arrive freely, and being mostly out of condition, are obliged to be landed. Good fresh corn maintained last week's prices, but inferior sorts went off very heavily on rather lower terms. Linseed and cakes quite as dear.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d to 10½d; of household ditto, 8½d to 9½d per 4lbs loaf.

### BUTCHER'S MEAT, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 13.

The show of foreign stock here, to-day, was good as to number, but very deficient in quality. Amongst it were upwards of 200 oxen from Portugal. From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were moderately good, but at least two-thirds of them were in very middling condition. All breeds moved off briskly, at an advance in the prices obtained on Monday last of 2d per 8lbs, the prime Scots being worth 5s 4d per 8lbs. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, amounted to 1,000 short-horns; from Norfolk, &c., 500 Scots and short-horns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 220 horned and polled Scots. For the time of year, we were scantily supplied with sheep in very poor condition. All breeds changed hands steadily, and last week's currency was well supported. The best downs realised 5s 2d per 8lbs. The supply of lambs was but moderate, and the trade was steady, at full quotations, viz., 4s 8d to 6s per 8lbs. Calves were in good supply and fair request, at extreme rates. The top figure was 5s 2d per 8lbs. The demand for pigs was by no means active, yet prices were well supported.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

	a.	d.	s.	d.		a.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	4	0	4	2	Pr. coarse woolled	4	10	4	8
Second quality	4	4	4	6	Prime Southdown	4	10	5	2
Prime large oxen	4	8	4	10	Lge. coarse calves	4	2	4	6
Prime Scots, &c.	5	0	5	4	Prime small	4	2	5	2
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	3	8	Large hogs	3	6	3	10
Second quality	3	10	4	2	Neat sm. porkers	4	0	4	6

Suckling calves, 24s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 22s to 27s each.

### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 13.

For the time of year, these markets are fairly supplied with most kinds of meat. Generally speaking, the demand is steady, as follows:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

	a.	d.	s.	d.		a.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	3s	4d	3s	8d	Inf. mutton	3s	4d	3s	8d
Middling ditto	3s	10d	4s	0d	Middling ditto	3s	10d	4s	0d
Prime large ditto	4s	2d	4s	4d	Prime ditto	4s	6d	4s	10d
Do. small do	4s	4d	4s	6d	Veal	3s	10d	4s	10d
Large pork	3s	8d	4s	0d	Small pork	4s	0d	4s	6d

Lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 10d.

### PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Aug. 14.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with a very firm appearance, and the full prices of Friday last have been freely paid. 1,088 hhds of West India sold, half of which was in public sale; Barbadoes, at 35s 6d to 38s 6d; crystallised Demerara, at 37s 6d to 41s 6d. 10,300 bags Mauritius were offered in public sale, and all found buyers, at very full prices, at 31s to 39s; grainy, 37s to 41s 6d. There has been a steady demand for refined, brown lumps, at 47s to 47s 6d; grocery, at 48s to 52s.

COFFEES.—The large public sales went off heavily, at a decline of 6d to 1s; 500 casks plantation Ceylon chiefly sold, 57s to 64s, 1,300 bags Rio bought in, at 40s to 42s. 140 half bales mocha sold at 81s 6d to 82s.

TEA.—In public sale the Assam, as customary, sold at full prices. The China tea, of about 1,700 packages, stated to be sold without reserve, found few buyers, chiefly common congou, at 8½d per lb; in all, 11,000 packages offered, 5,000 sold.

RICE.—The market is rather quiet to-day. 8,000 bags of Rangoon offered in public sale, and bought in at 12s to 12s 6d. 1,300 bags of Bengal also offered, and sold at 14s 6d to 15s 6d.

SALTPEETRE.—700 bags of Bombay, refraction 29 to 33½, sold at 23s 6d to 24s 6d; and 200 bags of Bengal, refraction 33½, at 27s 6d.

PAPER.—600 bags were offered and sold steadily at 4½d to 4¾d per lb.

IRON.—Scotch pig quoted 77s 6d to 78s.

COTTON.—300 bales sold; prices are ½d dearer than on Friday last.

RUM.—The market has become dull.

TALLOW.—The market is firm, at 55s 3d on the spot.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 13.—There was no material change in our market last week. Irish butter was moderately dealt in on board and landed. Holders evinced no anxiety to press sales, nor the dealers to purchase; but the continued high advices from Ireland gave additional strength to the market and prices. Some few sales of the finer kinds and the best brands of Limerick were made, shipped or for immediate shipment, at 1s advance. The arrivals were few and unimportant. The good and middling descriptions of foreign found buyers at former rates; the best sold slowly at 2s reduction. Bacon: Irish and Hambro' singled sides, prime and of mild cure, were in steady request at full prices; other sorts nearly neglected. Hams in small supply, and the turn higher in value. Lard without alteration.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 13.—Very large supplies of home-grown potatoes, in excellent condition, continue on sale here, and an extensive business is doing in them at from 4s to 5s per cwt. The imports last week were 24 tons from Jersey, 52 baskets from Rotterdam, and 52 hampers from Kampen.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 13.—Since the date of our last report we have no alteration to note in our markets. Our plantation accounts are generally favourable. Duty estimated at 280,000.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 13.—There has been a little more inquiry for cloverseed during the past week, but the limited stocks on hand being held firmly at high rates, no transactions of consequence have been noted. New trefoil is at market, and meets ready buyers at high values. New rapeseed is in limited supply, and commands full prices. Canaryseed is steady in value, with rather more supply than of late.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 13.—Since our last report only a moderate business has been transacted in our market, and prices have somewhat fluctuated. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 55s to 55s 3d, and for forward delivery 56s per cwt. Town tallow, 54s net cash; rough fat, 3s.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—There has been a moderate demand for most kinds of hemp, the prices of which have ruled stationary. Flax has changed hands to a fair extent, at full quotations. Coir goods are rather dearer, with a steady market.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were 7,673 bales, of which 2,375 were from Port Phillip, 2,089 from Sydney, 1,435 from South Australia, 435 from the Cape of Good Hope, and the rest from Chili, Spain, &c. The largest colonial wool sales ever known (the second of the season) commenced on the 5th ult. and concluded on the 9th, comprising 14,817 bales Sydney, 32,673 bales Port Phillip, 12,574 bales Van Diemen's Land, 8,180 bales South Australia, 1,042 bales Swan River, 481 bales New Zealand, 6,389 bales Cape of Good Hope, and 2,888 East India. At their opening, stocks of wool in all the manufacturing districts were nearly exhausted, and it soon became manifest we might look for great support from Belgium, France, and Germany; so that, notwithstanding the unheard of quantity offered for sale, there was very little apprehension about the result. There was great eagerness evinced at the early sales to purchase; but after pressing wants were satisfied, there was more caution observable, and most descriptions of middle qualities, particularly if in defective condition, gave way a little; towards the conclusion

prices became firmer. On an average, May prices were maintained; finer qualities most favoured. Fully 15,000 bales were purchased on foreign account. Cape wool was in much request; it sold generally about 1d higher than in May. Finer and middle qualities of East India wool, white and yellow, also further advanced about ½d to 1d per lb. The demand for grey wool having somewhat abated, former rates were barely supported. The English wool market is not marked with any new feature. Trade steady. The new clip commenced with prices varying from 1s to 1s 2d per lb for different kinds of new. Fleeces gradually rose to 1s 2d, 1s 3d, and 1s 3½d for Sussex flocks, with a brisk demand and a clearance of a great majority of the new clip.

COALS, Monday.—Factors obliged to submit to 1s reduction upon this day se'nnight's sale. Haswell's, 22s 6d—Heugh Hall's, 20s—Hartlepool, 20s—Heaton, 19s—Tanfield's, 15s 6d—Whitworth's, 18s—Hartley's, 19s 6d—Riddell's, 19s. Fresh arrivals, 31; left from last day, 24; total, 55.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—The market closed with less choice of American, and an upward tendency. Prices of Americans are ½d per lb and Surats ½d per lb dearer than Friday; all other kinds are little changed. The sales are 19,000 bales, comprising 10,000 American, 1,000 of which were taken for export and 4,000 on speculation, 700 Fernam and Maranhão (chiefly Sawginned), at 6½d per lb; 200 Egyptian and 1,000 Surat.

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